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FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN BERLIN IN DECEMBER

LD221735 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov (ADN) -- The Warsaw Pact member-states have agreed to convene the next regular meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee at the beginning of December. The session will be held in Berlin.

DEFENSE MINISTERS TO MEET IN BUDAPEST IN DECEMBER

LD261757 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov (ADN) -- A regular session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee will take place in December 1984 in Budapest, capital of the Hungarian People's Republic.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1730 GMT on 26 November, Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1730 GMT on 26 November, Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 26 November, and Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1800 GMT on 26 November carry similar announcements.]

NO PROSPECT OF EC-CEMA AGREEMENT IN SIGHT

AU221424 Rome ANSA in English 0945 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] (ANSA) Brussels, November 22 -- No prospect for an agreement between the EC Ten and Comecon, Eastern Europe's joint economic organization, emerged from a visit to the European Commission which Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristu Khristov made earlier this month, EC sources said today.

The minister visit to the commission on November 2 only received official confirmation yesterday. The sources said his talks with Commissioner for External Relations Willy Haferkamp were in no way to be considered as a reply to the letter which Haferkamp sent Comecon's Executive Committee in March, 1981.

The letter confirmed the European Executive's readiness to pursue negotiations for an EC-Comecon agreement. It also invited the East European negotiators to be more flexible. The negotiations have been stalled since 1980.

Also stalled, since last May, are talks for an agreement between the EC and Hungary. Budapest has not yet replied to the EC latest proposals, and the European Commission recently asked Italy for information on the Italo-Hungarian cooperation protocol signed after the suspension of the EC-Hungarian negotiations.

ALIA, CARCANI, OTHERS ATTEND AWARDS CEREMONY

AU251526 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 25 (ATA) -- The ceremony of awarding the high decorations "hero of socialist labour" and other orders and decorations accorded by the Presidium of the People's Assembly to some collectives and working people that claim distinction for the realization of the tasks in different fields of the socialist construction of the country was organised in the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly yesterday.

Present were vanguard workers and cooperativists, working people of sciences, culture and art, and other guests. Attending were also the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani; Comrades Rita Marko, Hajredin Celiku, Foto Cami; the secretary of the Central Committe of the party, Comrade Vanjel Cerrava; the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Xhafer Spahiu; the president of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, Sotir Kocollari; the minister of light and foodstuff industry, Vito Kapo; the minister of agriculture Themie Thomai; and other comrades.

Comrade Ramiz Alia greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and of the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. It is a special pleasure, he said, among others, that these titles are being awarded on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution. After speaking of the victories attained over the 40 years of the people's power in struggle against the internal and external enemies, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out that our people came out victorious from these struggles because it is led wisely by the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, because the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, the women and youth (?of our) country have worked and fought with rare heroism as no one in the world.

The people and the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed further on, honour and respect the men of work, all those who work with conscience and self-denial for the socialist construction of the country. All the workers, peasants and intelligentsia who are realizing every day the plans, carrying out the tasks, contributing to the progress of the economy and culture, merit congratulations for their contribution.

This year, in this great jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland, about 16 thousand different orders and medals have been awarded to the most distinguished working people. Such a group of distinguished working people, such a category of vanguard working people are the comrades that are here today.

Those present applauded enthusiastically for our glorious party of labour and the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha. Those decorated, who spoke on behalf of thier comrades, thanked the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha wholeheartedly for the great honour made to them. The ceremony proceeded in a joyous atmosphere.

POLITBURO APPROVES RESULTS OF HAVANA CEMA SESSION

AU262003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has discussed the results of the work of the 39th CEMA session, which took place from 29 to 31 October in Havana.

The Politburo approved the activity of our country's delegation, led by Comrade Grisha Filipov. It was stressed that the session's results have a great importance for consistently implementing the decisions of the economic summit and the 38th extraordinary session of CEMA. The long-rang complex cooperation programs adopted by the Havana session create new and additional opportunities to satisfy the needs of the countries for energy, fuels, and raw materials for the period up to 1990 and afterwards. This will facilitate an increase in the economic power of the individual countries and the community as a whole. The decisions of the session on coordinating the national plans for the period 1986-1990 create the necessary conditions for implementing the tasks on which the stability and dynamic development of the national economic projects of the CEMA countries during the next 5-year plan period depend.

The Politburo instructed the Council of Ministers and the respective state and economic organs to adopt the necessary measures for implementing Bulgaria's obligations which arise from the decisions and recommendations of the sessions.

The Politburo approved the results of the working meeting of the secretaries of the Central Committee of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries on economic issues, who have taken part in the CEMA session. This meeting will facilitate the increase of the role of the fraternal parties in exchanging experience and in cooperating in the economic activity and the development of socialist economic integration.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 26 NOVEMBER

AU261314 [Editorial report] Sofia Domestic Serive in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 26 November carries a 3-minute live relay from the National Assembly Hall, of the opening of the 15th session of the Eighth National Assembly.

At 1300 GMT Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly opened the session, and asked the National Assembly members to honor the memory of a deceased member with a minute's silence. Todorov then proposed the following agenda:

1. Draft law on adopting the normative decrees issued by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period 31 May to 2 November 1984.

2. Draft law on the uniform plan on the Socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria during 1985.

3. Draft law on the state budget of the People's Republic of Buglaria during 1985.

4. Report of the Commission on Parliamentary Investigation on housing construction matters.

5. Report on the international activity of the National Assembly during 1984.

6. Adoption of the plan of the National Assembly's work during 1985.

The agenda was unanimously adopted. The announcer reported that "The following persons have taken their seats in the official box: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other party and state leaders."

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL MINISTER IN SOFIA FOR TALKS

Memorandum Signed

AU202110 Sofia BTA in English 1809 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 20 (BTA) -- A memorandum was signed here this evening on the talks held between a delegation of the national Agro-Industrial Union (NIU) led by the NIU chairman Aleksandur Petkov, and a delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR led by the Minister of Agriculture V. Mesyats.

Questions of the cooperation up to 1990 and after it were discussed. It was decided to develop it on a new basis. Major importance will be attached to the integration of the research and development work by setting up joint teams to handle problems of mutual interest. Under the approved coordination programmes between the respective institutes of the agricultural academies of Bulgaria and the USSR, the two sides will be cooperating in yield programming, selection and technologies in growing wheat, maize, sunflower, vegetables, grapes, in stock-breeding, in the production of fodder and in farming management.

The Soviet delegation was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Meets With Zhivkov

AU231650 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council received Valentin Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, in Sofia yesterday.

They held a cordial and friendly talk about the further intensification of cooperation between the two countries in the agricultural sector.

Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Party-Government Council and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council Executive Committee, attended the meeting.

Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, was also present.

Delegation Departs

AU221435 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0400 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The Soviet delegation of agricultural specialists led by Valentin Mesyats, Soviet minister of agriculture, has left Bulgaria. During his visit to the country the minister was received by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov. Valentin Mesyats also held talks with Comrade Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the intergovernmental Bulgarian-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES ORTEGA ON ELECTION

AU211741 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to Daniel Ortega Saavedra on the occasion of his election to the post of president of the Republic of Nicaragua. The telegram points out that the first free and democratic elections in the history of Nicaragua have become a new, brilliant, and irrefutable confirmation of the support of the broad people's masses for the ideas of the Sandinist revolution, as well as for their undoubted political leader -- the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The telegram expresses the conviction that, under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the people of Nicaragua will continue to successfully defend the achievements of the revolution and their irrevocable and legitimate right to determine their own path of independent development.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's telegram closes as follows: "I take advantage of this opportunity to assure you once again of our solidarity with the struggle waged by the Nicaraguan people in defending their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as with their efforts to build a new society in Nicaragua."

YORDANOV MEETS NORWEGIAN MINISTERS IN OSLO

AU212015 Sofia BTA in English 1939 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Oslo, Nov 21 (BTA corr) -- Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Committee for Culture, is visiting Norway. He has a meeting with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Svenn Stray. At the talks, which proceeded in friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions related to the further development of Bulgaro-Norwegian relations.

Mr Georgi Yordanov had also a meeting with the minister of culture, Mr Lars Roar Langslet. They talked about the furthering of mutual cooperation in the cultural sphere.

During his visit to Norway, the Bulgarian guest had a meeting with officials from the radio and television, from the Royal Institute for Scientific and Industrial Researches, from the University of Oslo and other cultural departments and institutes, and with men of culture, education and science. At the opening of a big exhibition of Bulgarian painting art here spoke the Norwegian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Svenn Stray, and Mr Georgi Yordanov. They noted the significance of bilateral relations and of the dialogue in the sphere of culture for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

ARMY POLITICAL CHIEF GEN ANTONIN BRABEC DIES

LD261744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Col. Gen. Antonin Brabec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy of the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly, and chief of the main political directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army, died suddenly yesterday at the age of 56.

Comrade Antonin Brabec was born in (Stranna) in the district of Benesov into a worker's family. He was trained as an engineering apprentice. From 1951 he was a political officer of the Czechoslovak People's Army, where he held important posts. He was deputy minister of national defense, chief of civil defense and afterwards held the post of chief of the main political directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Since 1977 he has been a member of the CPCZ Central Committee and its ideological commission.

Since 1972 he has been a deputy of the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly.

The entire life and work of Comrade Antonin Brabec were linked with the life of the CPCZ and our people. He promoted in a principled way the policy of the party and friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet people, the Soviet Army, and the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states. His active political and public work for the socialist society and the Czechoslovak People's Army was honored when he received the order of the Red Banner, the order of the Red Star, the order of labor, and other Czechoslovak and foreign military decorations. With the departure of Comrade Antonin Brabec, the CPCZ, socialist society and the Czechoslovak People's Army have lost a selfless comrade, exemplary Communist, a patriot and an internationalist.

STROUGAL MEETS LIBYAN ARMED FORCES HEAD JABIR

LD261455 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal government prime minister, today received in Prague's Hrzan Palace Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Revolutionary Command member and commander in chief of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Armed Forces.

During the conversation, the federal premier praised the results achieved in the development of comprehensive cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Libya and emphasised that all necessary prerequisites for its further intensification have been created. Both representatives informed one another about the main tasks in internal policy and the economy, and exchanged views on questions of the international situation and developments in the Arab world.

At the conclusion of the Libyan representative's stay in Czechoslovakia, an intergovernmental agreement was signed regarding the development of cooperation with technical help, deliveries, and payment of investment plants and engineering products.

HONECKER PRESENTS POLITBURO REPORT TO SED CC

LD221955 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1233 GMT 22 Nov 84

["From the Politburo Report to the Ninth SED Central Committee Session -- Presenter: Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee" -- ADN headline; report presented 22 Nov]

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov (ADN) -- Dear comrades, behind us lie months of work which were marked by great activities which included all the people, for the strengthening of socialism and the preservation of peace. Both in the domestic and foreign policy sphere, results were achieved which are a worthy addition to the successful balance-sheet with which we were able to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the GDR, that important, inspiring event in the life and history of our country.

This is all the more important in that the international situation has considerably worsened through the fault of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, and the danger of war has increased. With the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe they are introducing a new round in the arms race and are posing the most serious threat to peace since the end of World War II. In view of this, the most important task, as was stated at the seventh Central Committee session, is to do everything now more than ever to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno, bring about a return to detente, conduct political dialogue in this spirit, and achieve concrete measures to limit and reduce armaments according to the principle of equality and equal security.

The Politburo has been guided by this in all its activity. In so doing, it has devoted special attention to strengthening and deepening our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other countries of the socialist community. The huge material and intellectual potential at our community's disposal and to whose augmenting we make an active contribution, and the power and international influence of socialism are of decisive importance in ensuring that the world-wide struggle for the future of mankind is determined in favor of peace and progress for the peoples.

The Central Committee is familiar with the report on the preparation and implementation of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. It shows in a concentrated way how millions of working people, led by our party, have achieved great things for their socialist fatherland. The broadest and most substantial mass movement ever has developed in which all befriended parties and mass organizations, all classes and strata have participated. The anniversary was characterized by firm trust between the party and people and by a close alliance between the citizens and our Republic, the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil.

7 October 1984 became a shared celebration of the socialist family of peoples, whose countries were represented in Berlin by representative delegations. A total of 67 party and government delegations as well as delegations from communist and workers' parties, revolutionary-democratic parties, and national liberation movements honored our Republic with their presence. In many of their statements it was stressed that above all now in the present, tense international situation, it is especially important for the GDR to prove itself as a politically stable, economically efficient socialist state, as a pillar of peace in Europe.

Good friends throughout the world declared their high regard and sympathy for our Republic. About 3 million people in nonsocialist countries took part in 5,600 political and cultural events for the 35th anniversary of the founding. In 22 countries festive committees were formed whose representatives belonged to various parliamentary parties. Friendship societies in 20 countries held national congresses. We also regard all these demonstrations of regard for the GDR, for its policy, and for the achievements of our people as a moving as well as binding expression of confidence.

Building on what we have achieved, which has been created through hard work and continual confrontation with the imperialist forces, we are taking on new tasks. The time has come to make a decision which takes into consideration the development of our country up to 1990, indeed up to the threshold of the year 2000.

After detailed examination the Politburo submits to the Central Committee, in line with our party statute, the proposal to convene the 11th SED Congress in April 1986 in Berlin. Like all previous party congresses, the 11th congress will form a highlight not only in the life of our party, but of the entire people. It will set out the future strategy and tactics of the party and will debate and decide on the tasks in the further development of advanced socialist society in the GDR. Preparation for it will characterize our party's work over the coming period. In this our highest principle is still to do everything for the welfare of the people and for the well-being of mankind through continuing our policy for the strengthening of socialism and the preservation of peace.

On the path to the 11th party congress, the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people forms an important milestone. The victory of the heroic Soviet people and their glorious army, which as the decisive force of the anti-Hitler coalition bore the main burden in the defeat of the brown tyranny, and which was the second great historic act of liberation for mankind came after the Great October Socialist Revolution. Our people, too, were saved from barbarism and the way was opened for a change in German history. The opportunity provided in this way was purposefully exploited by our people under the leadership of the revolutionary vanguard, building on the teachings and experiences of the antifascist resistance struggle. Because of the GDR, socialism has irrevocably taken root in German soil.

The fulfillment of the cause of the over 20 million Soviet citizens and all fighters in the antifascist resistance who gave their lives for the victory of humanism and civilization is the sacred duty of our socialist state of workers and peasants. Friendship with the Soviet Union forms an irreversible basic concern of the policy of the party and government and has become a matter close to the hearts of our people.

As their pledges already demonstrate today, the GDR working people will set up a worthy monument to the historic act of liberation in the socialist competition. The anniversary will be to an exceptional extent an opportunity to consolidate and deepen the fraternal cooperation between the SED and the CPSU, between our states and peoples. In this we follow, as we have always done, the consistently topical, militant tradition of Thaelmann, that one's position vis a vis the party of Lenin and the Soviet Union is the touchstone for revolutionary thinking and behavior, the yardstick of a class approach in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The socialist community has always proved itself as a foundation and source of strength for the realization of the national and international interests of every fraternal people and as its reliable protective shield. This applies especially now, when a far higher degree of maturity has been reached in socialist development.

We thus regard it as of paramount importance to continually strengthen the unity and cohesion of our fraternal alliance and shape cooperation among our countries even more intensively and effectively.

The implementation of the decisions that were unanimously adopted at the CEMA economic session at the highest level in Moscow is a task of strategic and far-reaching importance. At the recent 39th CEMA session in Havana the GDR underlined that it is making its contribution, in the spirit of the joint statement of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the GDR Council of Ministers on the results of the economic session in Moscow, to strengthening and expanding socialist economic integration and is working together with the fraternal countries in putting the main directions agreed on into practice.

In my meeting, marked by cordiality and agreement, with Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 14 June in Moscow, the state of mutual, close, and fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR was assessed highly. It is playing an ever greater role in the realization of the plans adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and at the 10th SED Congress for shaping an advanced socialist society in the two countries and for the entire socialist peace policy.

Much has been done in the past months to deepen the fraternal friendship and cooperation also with the other states and fraternal parties of the socialist community and relations with all socialist countries. The participation by party and government delegations of the GDR at the celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland, the 40th anniversary of the revolution of the social and national antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation of Romania, and the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria was wholly in this spirit.

The Politburo assesses as an important, constructive step toward the further deepening of fraternal relations between the GDR and the Polish Peoples Republic the course and results of my recent meeting with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. At this meeting, as was expressed in the communique, we underlined the great importance of stable relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic as alliance partners in the Warsaw Pact for the strengthening of socialism in the two countries, the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states, and the guarantee of peace and security in Europe.

Implementation of the agreements of March 1982 and of August 1983, we noted with satisfaction, has helped in all spheres to noticeably activate cooperation. Thus in the economic and scientific-technological sphere a new stage was introduced that is marked by high dynamism of development and which serves to implement the direction-giving decisions of the economic session of the CEMA summit. In 1983 trade increased by 9 percent and further growth is expected in 1984.

We have recommended the accelerated continuation of work on the long-term program of development of cooperation in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000. This also applies to the crystallization of tasks which are to be included in the coordination of the economic plans of both countries for the period 1986 to 1990. In the future we want to deepen, above all, cooperation among the trade unions and youth organizations. We accordingly agreed to increase to 300,000 children and youngsters in 1985 the child and youth exchanges which have proven so successful in the internationalist upbringing of the younger generation. Prerequisites for the expansion of holiday exchanges between the trade unions and tourism are also to be created.

In view of the accelerated policy of intervention and threats from the United States toward the Central American states, we attach particular attention to the further development of our relations with the Cuban Republic. This was underlined during my meeting with Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Cuban Republic, as well as at meetings between other comrades of the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Fidel Castro in Havana.

The strengthening of socialism and peace was served by the official friendship visit by a party and state delegation of the DPRK led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the DPRK. The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed during the visit opens up far-reaching prospects for our states and peoples.

On the occasion of the official visit by Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea and member of the Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea Central Committee Politburo, we again stressed our efforts for the deepening of cooperation and solidarity with the Indochinese fraternal countries.

In the period under review we sent 30 delegations led by members and candidate members of the Politburo and members and department heads of the Central Committee to fraternal parties of socialist countries for exchanges of views and experiences and we received 11 delegations from fraternal parties. Our party actively participated in the Prague session for international and ideological questions of Central Committee secretaries from fraternal parties of socialist countries, which was held in July.

In line with the decisions of the 10th congress we strove to further develop relations with the PRC in the period under review. In this we have, like the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, achieved progress which benefits the interests of both sides and is not to the detriment of third parties. This is in accordance with the interests of both states, socialism, and peace in the world.

Comrades, in its activity the Politburo took into account the fact that, due to the policy of confrontation and arms build-up pursued by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, the international situation has been further aggravated. The assessment given at the 7th session of our Central Committee has been fully justified. The start of deployment, against the will of the peoples, of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, especially in the FRG, created a new situation, unnecessarily complicated the world political situation further, opened a fresh round of the arms race, and increased the danger of a third world war.

This makes higher demands on all who see their main task as safeguarding peace in accordance with the interests of the peoples. In view of the increased strength of socialism and of the forces of peace there are real possibilities of putting a spoke in the wheel of the imperialist warmongers and frustrating their intentions. To this end, now more than ever, greater efforts must be made together with all those who are honestly striving for peace, who are guided by reason and realism, and who show good will.

We see the facts as they are and draw the necessary conclusions from them. The international situation continues to give cause for serious concern. With weapons that are of an increasingly dangerous quality, the United States is trying to gain strategic military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community. Against the will of the peoples it is pressing on with deployment of new nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe. It is openly working toward the militarization of space and is preparing for a 'star wars' which would transform the heavens into a forecourt of hell.

On its own admission this policy of Washington aims at world domination and at eliminating socialism and suppressing national and social liberation movements. It threatens the whole of mankind and the very continuation of human civilization. In the final analysis this policy of the most aggressive and reactionary imperialist circles represents a full-scale attack on everything that mankind has created in terms of material, intellectual, and cultural values throughout its history. It is incompatible with the interests and the historical prospects of the whole of mankind and is doomed to failure.

U.S. imperialism in particular is constantly creating new tensions, not only to Europe but also in other parts of the world. It is grossly disregarding the sovereignty and independence of other countries and interfering in their internal affairs. It often assumes the role of world gendarme and does its utmost to prevent the peoples from setting out for new shores.

In recent days the whole world has been alarmed by the aggressive preparations of the United States against free Nicaragua. Using threadbare excuses, Washington has staged a major provocation meant to prepare the ground for armed attacks against the territory of the sovereign republic of Nicaragua and for direct invasion by American troops. This has confirmed that those who pursue the course of threat, blackmail, and economic boycott will not shy away even from extreme measures.

What is more, they are trying to make dupes of everyone and wish to deceive the world into believing that little Nicaragua threatens the United States. In reality the Sandinist National Liberation Front in Nicaragua, the government of national renewal which won a convincing election victory some weeks ago, is to be toppled by force; the Sandinist revolution is to be throttled. It simply does not fit into Washington's plans that increasing numbers of nations also on the American continent are in the process of taking their fate into their own hands.

But Nicaragua is not Grenada. With all decisiveness we condemn, the people of the GDR condemn, all of the world's peace-loving people condemn, the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against Nicaragua. In firm solidarity we stand at the side of the Nicaraguan people, who are determined to defend their gains by military means. The problems in the region must be solved by peaceful negotiations. This is also the aim, as we know, of the national leadership. With many governments in the East and West we are united in this demand: Hands off Nicaragua.

The measures taken on a foreign affairs and military level, as well as the clear and strong international response, have for the moment led to a certain relaxation of the crisis situation. But vigilance and solidarity continue to be necessary.

Comrades, if one draws a sober balance one can note with good reason that the warnings of our party 1 year ago have come to pass. Currently there are more missiles but less security in Europe. This is the result of the implementation of the Brussels NATO decision from 1979 on the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in several West European countries, and in particular the FRG. Tensions in the international arena are not decreasing but increasing.

Early on the socialist states emphatically made clear that they will never permit the destruction of the military-strategic balance on which peace since the 1940's and the progress of detente since the 1970's has rested. That is why the countermeasures agreed upon between the USSR and the GDR to stationing Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe were implemented and missile complexes with larger-range stationed on the territory of our republic.

They are able to cover the stationing areas of NATO and contribute to maintaining equality. But in doing this we do not forget that the countermeasures introduced by us are only being undertaken to the degree required to maintain the military strategic balance.

We are in favor of peace because it is the basis for mankind's happy future. We are in favor of Europe and mankind being freed from the continual nuclear threat. In order to bring about a change for the better the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of the socialist community have submitted a concrete program for the preservation of peace.

The latest proposals by Konstantin Chernenko in his interview with the U.S. television company NBC and THE WASHINGTON POST signalled Moscow's willingness to hold talks with Washington and to negotiate on all questions concerning the problem that overshadows mankind like a dark cloud. The aim here is to prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space, to limit and reduce arms on the earth, especially nuclear ones, in all areas where threats exist to the peaceful future for mankind.

It would be welcome if the United States correctly understood the latest signals from Moscow and positively took note of the Soviet Union's serious approach to the solution of the most pressing problem of the present, saving mankind from the danger of a nuclear war. The statements of the reelected U.S. President in his election campaign would be in line with this. It is now important to underpin the interests shown in the preservation of peace through actions. For the content of a policy is not, as is known, judged merely by words but also concrete actions.

Comrades, should the Western side, as has recently been stated repeatedly, really have the serious will to achieve results in necessary negotiations, then, on the basis of Konstantin Chernenko's initiative, and on the basis of the principled approach of the Soviet Union to the solution of the main contemporary question -- the prevention of nuclear war -- pressure and strain could be removed from mankind. Enormous amounts of money now flowing into weapons would be freed for better purposes in the interests of the peoples.

A nuclear war in which there would be neither victors nor vanquished must be prevented. Above all, the fateful arms race must be halted, because more weapons do not bring more security. We are in favor of freezing all nuclear means of mass destruction. Of the greatest importance is the binding renunciation by all nuclear powers, similar to the example of the USSR, of the first use of nuclear weapons, renunciation of the militarization of space, arms control and disarmament in East and West, especially in the nuclear field but also with regard to the so-called conventional weapons, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, a guaranteed strategic military balance at an even lower level of arms, the liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons, the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones, be they in the center of the continent in northern Europe, in the Balkans, or on the Iberian Peninsula, a ban on the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons, and the signing of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations.

Not confrontation and arms build-up, but cooperation and disarmament, a return to detente, and the resolution of international disputes by peaceful negotiations is our motto. In accordance with this the GDR is making its constructive contribution to the joint, coordinated foreign policy of the socialist community. Comrades, one cannot overlook the fact that the whole course of confrontation and arms buildup to which the United States and some of its NATO allies have committed themselves stems from the very unstable situation in their own camp. Far-reaching processes of crisis have made deep fissures in the economic base of imperialist policy. Many of the imperialists' actions have a direct reciprocal relationship with economic contradictions and strains.

Despite renewed optimistic assurances by governments, the near future in the capitalist world economy looks very unsure and overcast. In the leading capitalist countries the highest production levels before their last economic crisis were generally achieved in the first quarter of 1980. The nadir of the last crisis was reached in the fourth quarter of 1982 or the first quarter of 1983. Since then production has risen again and has passed the previous highest point in the United States, as well as in Japan. But in the leading West European industrial states the previous highest point of 1980 has as yet not been reached -- neither in the FRG nor in France, Great Britain, or Italy. That is the result, among other things, of the fact that the high interest rate policy of the United States deprived even its allies in Western Europe of major capital.

At the same time unemployment rose in almost all important industrial countries, despite higher production, and the number of bankruptcies also increased. Only in Japan is unemployment at the same level as in the previous year; in the United States it has declined, but in the EC, in September, the last month for which there are statistics, it stood at 11.3 percent, in contrast to 10.5 percent in September 1983.

Thus the passing increase in production in the United States by no means permits talk of a general improvement in the capitalist economy. On the contrary. The situation as it exists, for example, in South America, shows impressively that the crisis there is greater than even in the years 1929 to 1930. Leading economists have shown that since the start of the eighties the effects of the crisis are just as bad now for hundreds of millions of people as at that time, and in many respects more catastrophic. This is particularly true of the developing countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. The number of people affected has reached a level which is historically unprecedented. Poverty, despair and hopelessness is also everyday reality in the growing slums of the capitalist cities, above all in the United States. This is capitalism as it exists in our day.

How does the near future look? The EC's forecast department, always under government pressure, optimistically forecasts an increase in the so-called GNP by 2.3 percent in 1985, but at the same time it also forecasts a further increase in unemployment to 11.5 percent due to increased rationalization. The 31 October NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG rightly notes that the economic forecasts of the EC "tend to be too optimistic"; but even using these forecasts, the projected growth rate for 1985 is insufficient "even merely to stabilize the high EC unemployment rate, let alone reduce it." Recently published economic forecasts by five economic experts of the FRG Government and the British CBI [Confederation of British Industry] are along similar lines in that they both foresee for their economies a slight increase in GNP with a simultaneous increase in unemployment.

Developments in the United States will be of decisive importance for the capitalist world. Here there was a wild boom in the first quarter of 1984. GNP rose by 10.7 percent. From then the tempo steadily slowed down until it was only about 2.7 percent in the third quarter. In the face of this rapid decrease in growth, the American INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE notes that "the tempo of economic expansion" had "slowed down so dramatically by autumn that forecasters are suddenly asking themselves whether the slower growth might not lead to something worse -- to a new crisis."

This is indeed a decisive question for the near future, not only for the United States but for the whole capitalist world, because if the boom in the United States was not able to help Western Europe, particularly in the first half of 1984, a decline in the American economy will certainly put a strain on the West European economy, which so far has been creeping very slowly away from rock bottom.

The prospects of a fresh, early crisis are all the more probable because not only are the long-standing structural crises in the iron and steel industry and in shipbuilding and elsewhere becoming increasingly serious, but a specific crisis has also broken out in the financial sector. In his work on imperialism, Lenin noted that in contrast to their modest role in the 19th century, the banks now play an enormously increased role in the imperialist period. "To the extent that as the banking system and its concentration in a few institutions develops, so do the banks grow from modest go-betweens to all-powerful owners of monopolies possessing almost the entire capital of all capitalists and small entrepreneurs and the greater part of the means of production and sources of raw material of the country concerned or of a whole series of countries. This transformation of numerous small intermediaries into a small group of monopolists constitutes one of the fundamental processes of the growth of capitalism into capitalist imperialism."

The crisis in the financial sector manifests itself in individual countries in various ways. The United States, chiefly because of its enormous growth in debts to foreign capitalists, has become a debtor country for the first time since 1914. High interest rates have enticed capital into the country, capital which is invested short term and which will be quickly withdrawn if the value of the dollar falls. The interest and capital on the loans of hundreds of billions of dollars, granted to the developing countries to keep them in debt to U.S. monopoly capital, are hardly being paid.

The high and sometimes strongly fluctuating dollar rate adversely affects competitiveness in the world market so that the foreign trade deficit is constantly reaching new record heights in American history. Under these circumstances it is no surprise that in the past 8 months of 1984 alone, the number of bank failures in the United States exceeded the 1983 total. The ups and downs of the dollar rate, as one can see, is causing growing instability in the financial system of the capitalist countries.

In Britain, it is above all the value of the pound which is constantly hitting new depths. The cost of living rose considerably in the FRG in October again, not least because the fall in value of the DM noticeably increased the cost of imports.

But the main reason for the threatening crisis is the lower purchasing power of the working people. The purchasing power of the individual employee has fallen in most cases, and in general the purchasing power of all working people taken together has sunk. There are two main reasons for this: steady cuts in social services in favor of a constant rise in arms expenditures and growing unemployment. From all the capitalist countries of Western Europe and from North America there are reports of the creation of a new wave of poverty, of homeless and hungry people; and now with winter approaching hundreds of thousands, and in the United States even millions, of people are freezing.

The magnitude of this decline in purchasing power is shown by developments in the FRG, for example, where, according to official statistics using the first half of 1980 as a basis of 100, the total incomes of working people through the first half of 1984 fell to 95 in real terms; or, in other words, there was a drop of 5 percent. This fall in purchasing power thus also took place at a time of rising production and profits.

This means that the interconnection of general and cyclical crises which we have been observing for some time is also manifest in the fact that even with rising production and rising profits unemployment is increasing. Bankruptcies are also on the increase, while the purchasing power of the population is falling.

The steady development in the socialist countries stands out very clearly against the world of crises. Their economic growth is dynamic and stable. It is considerably above that of the main capitalist countries. The socialist community has achieved important results in closer cooperation for the better utilization of its enormous intellectual and material potential. This requires the utmost use of opportunities which result from the scientific-technological revolution and is expressed in rising labor productivity and efficiency. Above all, scientific-technological progress brings completely different results for the working people than it does in capitalism. Unemployment, shortages of apprenticeships, and the many examples of social cutbacks are alien to socialism. Economic growth and further expansion of the material and cultural standards of the people go hand in hand.

Whereas in our world the conditions of social security are steadily being consolidated, in the sphere of influence of capital, however different the circumstances may be from country to country, there is extreme uncertainty about tomorrow. Against such a background the achievements of the socialist society stand out with particular clarity.

Comrades, we live in a time when the prevention of nuclear war and the safeguarding of peace have become the prerequisites for the future of the peoples and thus also for their social progress. Never before in mankind's history has the responsibility of the living for their own fate and for that of the coming generations been as great as today. This is true of all who are entrusted with political power and influence. It is true of politicians and political parties, of statesmen and of social organizations. It is true of every person who is concerned about the well-being of his people, his family, his children and grandchildren.

We the communists have been challenged to a growing extent. Already at the start of the workers' movement Karl Marx said it is up to the working class to call for peace by entering the stage of history as an independent power, whilst those who seek to be their masters call for war. Our party, most deeply committed to the legacy of the revolutionary German workers' movement, has in its program, wholly within this spirit, called the preservation of peace the vital question for the whole of mankind. The SED, the program states, is in favor of peaceful coexistence becoming the fundamental principle of relations between states of differing social orders. It supports all forces which tackle realistically the basic questions of international politics and advocate cooperation on an equal footing, and it resolutely opposes all forces hostile to peace.

Side-by-side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states we have always acted in accordance with this. We have never lost sight of this paramount, most deeply humanistic objective or sacrificed it to political considerations. Our peace policy has always been characterized by continuity and steadfastness of purpose. It has always been predictable and reliable. It will continue to be so.

Everyone of us knows that this perseverance in the realization of the common peace objectives of the socialist states is not only understood and approved by the citizens of our Republic but makes a decisive contribution to consolidating the close relationships of trust between party and people in our country.

Indeed, it is expected that we, the communists, do more than just call for peace. Rather it is expected that we determine the causes of the aggravated danger of war and the way toward safeguarding peace, toward a change in the world situation for the better. A justified concern for peace always becomes then the moving force when it leads to everyone making his own contributions to avert the danger and strengthen the forces of peace. Our policy is aimed precisely at doing so.

There is no doubt whatever that especially in a situation as sharpened as it is now, world public opinion must be mobilized for the defense of peace and to work with all those who, like us, see nuclear war as the main threat to mankind. Today we require a worldwide coalition of reason and realism against the lunatic nuclear arms build-up policy which threatens the whole of mankind.

Once again the party and government have done comprehensive work in this spirit over the past few months. This serves to explain the peace proposals of the USSR, the GDR, and the whole socialist community of states, to increase trust in our foreign policy and to remove prejudices and disseminate the truth about socialism. In this connection the Politburo attaches special importance to my meetings and talks with the prime ministers of Canada, Sweden, Greece, and Italy; with Pierre Trudeau, Olof Palme, Andreas Papandreou, and Bettino Craxi; with the president of the Republic of Finland, Dr Mauno Koivisto; and with the federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr Fred Sinowatz.

Whichever way you look at it, there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. On this, as shown by all the talks at the various levels, there exists far-reaching agreement. Naturally we do not forget that politicians from capitalist countries still represent the interests of the forces which are in power in their states. But precisely from this springs the need for relations of peaceful coexistence on the basis of equality, respect of sovereignty, noninterference, and mutual advantage. In the fight for detente, despite different social conditions, the objective is to preserve peace and to exclude war as a means of solving contentious questions between states.

We do not delude ourselves. In order to achieve a change for the better in the international situation, a hard, untiring struggle is still needed. In the United States the course is still toward confrontation and a gigantic arms program historically unprecedented in magnitude. America's desire for military superiority has not yet been given up; but the forces which oppose this have not become weaker or fewer in number either. On the contrary, socialism continues to increase in strength and each month of closer cooperation increases its potential.

Today the antinuclear war movement reaches from New Zealand via the Pacific islands to Europe and the United States itself. The call "stop nuclear armament" is being raised on all continents. All classes and strata have joined the peace movement. Hence the chances for a world-wide coalition of reason and realism, in the interests of life and the survival of mankind have grown. Especially of late the peace movement has once again proven its strength and militancy.

Our Republic, together with many millions of peace fighters everywhere, celebrated in various ways the 1984 World Peace Day. With tens of thousands of peace strata in the enterprises of industry, agriculture, universities and institutions; with the demonstration of 200,000 Berliners in August in Bebel Square; with the pupils' appeal at the start of the new school year; and with the traditional solidarity events of journalists, the GDR people renewed their passionate peace commitment.

This peace commitment, borne by the will of all our country's classes and strata, was presented to me in ceremonious form on 3 September by a delegation of the GDR Peace Council composed of workers and peasants, scientists and artists, representatives of parties and mass organizations, and representatives of the Federation of Evangelical Churches. At that meeting I said that in the interest of safeguarding peace we spare no effort and cooperate with all people of good will. The peace movement of the GDR has the advantage of being able to work in a state whose concepts and objectives are identical with its own. It is not only being respected in this state but actively supported in its campaigns.

The campaigns of the peace followers this summer, in which some 10 million people participated in the capitalist countries, and the activities on the occasion of the UN disarmament week, which once again involved 3.5 million people, testify impressively to the vitality and political importance of the peace movement. Despite increased attacks, repressive measures, and divisive machinations it continues to develop.

Comrades, our actions have been, are, and continue to be determined by the guiding principle of doing everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil. If the international situation has worsened in an alarming fashion, if the danger of a nuclear inferno has increased through the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, then the FRG Government, which approved this, bears a fair amount of responsibility for this situation. Once again, it is possible that a war will emanate from German soil, from the territory of the Federal Republic. Bonn should not feign surprise should the FRG's political relations with the socialist countries, on which the Pershing II and cruise missiles are targetted, also be subjected to serious strains, since the recent decisions by the Western European Union have lifted the remaining restrictions on the FRG arms producing systems.

If those who will not listen to reason in the FRG, including high-level politicians, are encouraged by the crusading policy of the U.S. Administration and its nuclear first-strike weapons to serve up revanchist slogans to a greater extent and warm up the theses of the 1950's cold war, then this will rightly meet with strong opposition from the East and the West. The increased vociferousness of the revanchist slogans does not increase their chances. The GDR's 35th anniversary was convincing proof of the absolute hopelessness of all efforts of this kind. At all times we gave them the rebuff they deserve. Those who fail to see the realities will, as history shows, end up in a dead-end. This will continue to be the case in the future.

As a result of post-World War II developments, there are two sovereign, independent German states. They are an indispensible element of the balance of power in Europe and therefore equally indispensible to European peace. All European peoples can live with the existence of two German states. However, all attempts to upset the existing balance of power are unacceptable.

It must be made clear once and for all that talk about the "existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders" is borne by the desire to revise the results of the World War II and postwar developments in favor of German imperialism. People who put forward such a policy are, in view of historical experiences, obviously incapable of seeing reason. They want to avoid recognizing that the "German Reich" went down in the flames of World War II.

We agree with all those in the FRG who, in their deeds and actions, assume that relations with the GDR should be shaped without reservation in accordance with the principles of international law. Food for thought in this respect has even been given to Bonn from among the FRG's allies. To regulate and shape relations between the two German states, the socialist GDR, which belongs to the Warsaw Pact, and the capitalist FRG, which is a member of NATO, in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence is all that is important. In the Basic Treaty it is jointly stated that the GDR and the FRG will develop their mutual relations on the basis of equal rights.

They start from the principle that the national jurisdiction of each of the two states is restricted to its state territory. They respect the independence and autonomy of each of the two states in its internal and external affairs. They reaffirm the inviolability of the borders existing between them now and in the future and commit themselves to unqualified respect for each other's territorial integrity.

As is known, the Basic Treaty is introduced with the statement that both sides act in the desire to make a contribution to detente and security in Europe, mindful of their responsibility for maintaining peace. This is what is all-important. Because it is peace that is at stake, we were and are at pains to shape relations between the GDR and the FRG in accordance with international law.

In the FRG, too, there are quite a few who realize this, so it is no surprise that in various political camps in the FRG, disputes have arisen about whether it is not time to meet the GDR's just demands with regard to full respect of its state citizenship, an agreed settlement of the Elbe border, the disbanding of the Salzgitter Registry and the changing of missions into embassies.

When leading FRG representatives state, as they have done recently, that they stand by the treaties signed without any ifs, ands, or buts, and that they recognize the inviolability of the borders in Europe, we take note of this. Practice will show whether this means an end to the ambiguity evident so far in FRG interpretations of the treaties. which see the treaties in relative terms as 'modus vivendi, which thus devalues the FRG's signature. Given the bigoted manner in which certain circles in the FRG treat these questions it is, of course, difficult to predict when such a situation will end.

The parliamentary Greens Party has clearly stated that the FRG's relations with the GDR can only develop on the basis of international law.

It must be noted that the chairman of the SPD, Willy Brandt, has just publicly urged that the fruitless discussion about how open the German question is, be ended. One must, he said, be able to respond to changed conditions and, like former Federal President Heinemann, support recognition of the GDR by the FRG. If both sides respected the constitutional facts and the provisions of the Basic Treaty, there must be a reasonable solution to questions that have hitherto been regarded as difficult, such as that of state citizenship.

Both German states have a vital common interest in maintaining peace. Both German states should consult one another on European security matters and help to anchor a European renunciation of force in international law in a binding way. Now that "reunification" has been proven a grand illusion, Brandt said, the dispute about the German question is like a dream, the memory of which lingers on even after the dreamer has awakened. In view of the growing dangers, European borders must not be called into question.

Dear comrades, the significance of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America demonstrates itself in the cooperation between the forces of reason, realism, and goodwill against the danger of war and for independence, security, and cooperation based on equal rights. The commitment, imbued with concern and responsibility, of well-known political representatives of these states and peoples also found its expression in the joint statement of the heads of state and government of six states from four continents. This appeal, signed by the prime minister of India, the presidents of Argentina, Mexico, and Tanzania, and the prime ministers of Greece and Sweden, is fully and completely supported by the GDR.

The news of the violent death of Indira Gandhi, this significant and internationally respected politician, was received with great sorrow and dismay in the GDR. The Indian people, the nonaligned states, all of peace-loving mankind has suffered a great loss. Indira Gandhi was an outstanding personality, a fighter for peace, democracy, and social progress, and a determined opponent of social injustice and national suppression.

She earned great credit in the development of friendly relations and trusting cooperation between the GDR and India. Her name remains extremely closely connected with the Nonaligned Movement, which became, under her participation, a powerful international force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, war, and aggression. The SED and the GDR will consistently continue their proven relations with India, which are directed toward friendship and constructive cooperation.

Joint support for peace and progress against the imperialist policy of arms escalation and confrontation and against the course of intimidation and blackmail, characterize the cooperation of the GDR and the other socialist countries with the states of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. There has been an intention to use threats of force and the actual use of force, the brutal exploitation of economic dependence, and the complicated financial position of a number of the states of these continents to once again subjugate these countries to imperialist diktat. But the calculation was made without taking the peoples themselves into account. Their striving for social progress in a secured peace, their increasingly decisive stance against the danger of war and inequality will not be stifled.

The celebrations held by socialist Ethiopia to mark the 10th anniversary of its revolution were a symbol of the social progress on the African Continent, of the vigor of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and I were able to note at our meeting that the cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples is developing successfully. Our solidarity with Ethiopia is expressed, among other things, by the aid shipments for the parts of the population hit by the severe drought.

As a result of the visit by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and of the PDRY Council of Ministers, a new impetus was given to the friendship and cooperation between our two countries. This finds its result in the documents signed, which extend to 1990.

Our support and solidarity aid continues to be aimed at the states, peoples and forces which are subjected to the imperialist policy of stoking up existing conflicts and creating new tensions and crises in order to preserve and restore imperialist influences. This applies as much to the Near and Middle East as to the situation in Africa or Latin America.

Comrades, on the basis of the resolutions of the 10th Party Congress, the Politburo has done active work in order to deepen further the cooperation of the Communist and workers parties, the forces of the workers' movement, of all anti-imperialist forces. These problems were at the center of the 39 meetings which I and other members and candidate members of the Politburo had with general secretaries and chairmen and other leading representatives of communist and revolutionary-democratic parties of non-socialist countries.

During the same period our party sent 10 study delegations to those countries and 29 study delegations were guests of the SED. Party delegations attended the constituent party congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the party congresses of the Communist Party of Finland, the Congolese Labor Party, the Unity for National Progress Party of Burundi, the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal, and the National Congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union. The talks with the representatives of communist and workers parties, revolutionary-democratic parties, and national liberation movements who visited the GDR to attend the 35th anniversary turned into a highlight of the exchange of views and experiences. During the period under discussion meetings with leading representatives of eight socialist and social democratic parties took place.

Latin American fraternal parties suggested examining the question of holding an international deliberation of communist and workers parties. It appears to be apposite to discuss whether and in which form the communist and workers' parties may meet in order to discuss burning questions of today, their cooperation with other forces. Our party, in its reply to the proposal of the 5-7 July 1984 Buenos Aires conference of South American communist parties on convening a meeting of world communist and workers' parties, stated its willingness to enter consultations in order to arrive at a collective understanding on these questions.

Dear comrades, in the GDR national economy, the past year, which was marked by the preparation of our state anniversary, was a time of manifold creative initiatives and strong dynamism. It is already clear that 1984 has taken us a good step forward in further shaping the advanced socialist society. The objective now is to make the best possible use of the upcoming period in order to successfully conclude that which was decided at the 10th party congress, and to create all preconditions for the future goals, which will be decided on by the 11th party congress. This is the perspective from which the fundamental economic tasks which now face us must be dealt. In this we take into account the close interlocking of production, science and education, the interactions of all areas of socialist life.

It can be rightly claimed that the direction of work as expressed in the economic strategy of the eighties has proved itself in practice. In this we are thinking of the formation and development of the combines, the training of management, planning and economic accountancy in our national economy, and the powerful surge of the mass competition movement allied with this. Thanks to the unity of economic, and social policies it was possible to strengthen more than ever the people's role in accomplishing the tasks laid down in the plans. The workers understand the inseparable connection between the quality and efficiency of their work and their own living standard. This determines their action. Thus the number of particularly successful combines and enterprises has risen considerably. It was not just a matter of a few examples, but wide-ranging progress in the socialist competition movement.

The fight for high achievements was indeed comprehensively organized throughout our national economy. Performance comparisons, which, as is known, have become a regular method, that of guiding economic development politically, show clearly that some combines and enterprises, some bezirke and kreise, make quick progress while others remain below the average. But in the final analysis this is nothing unusual. Economic and social progress does not proceed uniformly. What is important is that through concrete, businesslike work it was possible to generally accelerate development and to achieve a high level in the competition movement.

As befits the state of our economy, performance growth derives increasingly from scientific-technological progress, above all the inclusion of modern technologies in the production process. The qualitative results determine its dynamism. Especially in this regard, pledges made by the collectives in the socialist competition movement have gained special importance and substantially promote our economic growth. This is also shown impressively in the fulfilling and overfulfilling of the goals taken on for 1984 in honor of our republic's anniversary.

If one analyzes that which is characteristic for normal development in our national economy one must first mention that the national income has increased steadily and quickly. The growth rate of over 5 percent achieved in 1984 is the highest yet achieved.

Also characteristic are the high growth rates of over 8 percent of net industrial production. They are based on an almost equally strong rise in general productivity. It is of great importance that the productivity growth has increased and that this process continues to accelerate. The Politburo stresses the fundamental importance of the Leninist observation according to which greater productivity is finally decisive for the victory of the new social order. Increasingly often productivity is increasing faster than actual production. This goal has already been achieved in many combines and even overfulfilled in the light industry sphere.

A further characteristic of our economic progress is that the production growth is taking place at the same time energy and material inputs are decreasing. From 1981 to 1984, as can be assessed today, the unit consumption of economically important energy sources, raw, and other materials was reduced by an annual average of 6 percent. Simultaneously, unit transportation costs dropped considerably. During the period mentioned, some M14 billion were saved on energy and materials. This reduction in production input has contributed substantially in the last 4 years to the dynamics of the national income.

Important positive developments are also taking place in the production equipment field. This applies to renewal as well as to utilization. Over one-third of all machinery in industry is 25 years old or less, and overall, 60 percent is less than 10 years old. This compares favorably internationally. The utilization of important production equipment rose from 15.6 hours per day last year to 16.1 hours at present. Thus existing equipment is being better utilized.

All this leads to the important conclusion that our intensively expanded productivity has become the determining basis for the growth of our national economy. It made possible a change of fundamental significance. To continue on the path of comprehensive intensification is the long-term task of the new stage of the realization of our economic strategy.

The way in which the management of combines and enterprises concentrated on the key economic questions of intensification has strongly promoted this process. As is known we have introduced relevant performance indices. Net production, profit, consumer goods production, and export show more precisely how the combine meets the national economic tasks. This already affects production very favorably and obviously work is continuing in this area.

Visible progress has been achieved by the unity of economic and social policy in the production and marketing of industrial consumer goods for the population. Supplies are increasing and with a broader range. Combines, which mainly produce capital goods, are now taking a more active part in this. In some areas where there were formerly gaps in the goods being offered, the demand can now be met more consistently.

More new goods are being produced. One of the most striking examples of this is provided by the modern color television tube works that has gone into production. Services and repairs are making progress, and we are including the craft field to an even greater extent in this. The Politburo sees in the results a good start which must be energetically expanded upon.

Retail trade will this year reach M108.5 billion, or M4.2 billion more than 1983. The reliable provision of basic foodstuffs and other important basic requirements contributes not least to this, and as is well known, this is done at stable prices and maintains a high level of consumption. In contrast to capitalist industrial countries, all groups of the population have a part in this in our country, which is also regarded internationally as an important guarantee for social security.

Stable basic provisioning, an ever better offering of new consumer goods of high quality, and further improvements in services is and will remain an important political concern. All bear responsibility in continuing to achieve notable progress through increased performance.

The aim of significantly increasing in all territories local availability, in particular of perishable goods, has been well received. To produce vegetables, fruit, dairy products, bakery goods, and drinks at a location close to the consumer and to bring them to the shops by a short and direct route is advantageous in many ways both for the buyer and the economy.

In retailing too, there has been visible progress since the 10th party congress. In many establishments the effort to offer the customer a good range of goods and in a pleasing way can be felt. Attention to customers' wishes and friendly service remain a characteristic of good socialist trade activity. This naturally also applies to restaurants.

Much has been achieved, but more than a little still remains to be done to do justice everywhere to these requirements. This applies to all retail establishments, in the shopping streets and boulevards in the large towns, and also to the many department stores and shops of the HO and Konsum trade organizations. This also applies to the commission agents and private traders. It will be welcomed when original weekly markets again come into their own. They meet with a good response and deserve to be further promoted.

The question of how we progress in the realization of the heart of our social program, in home construction, has a strong influence on the improvement of people's working and living conditions. From 1981 to 1984 some 770,000 homes have been newly built or modernized. That means that living conditions have been made more favorable for about 2.3 million people. The further development of Berlin, the capital of the GDR, deserves special attention.

The significant social results are based on the progress in productivity and effectivity and strengthen the working people's willingness to work hard for their party. The longer we pursue the course of the main task, the more the dynamics inherent in it demonstrate themselves.

Dear comrades, we can note justifiably that our economy is well prepared to solve the coming problems which will certainly not be easier. It is necessary, through the creative potential of our people, to comprehensively intensify production and vigorously continue the growth in performance. Clear demanding goals, as are usual in our plan economy, accelerate the tempo.

Fundamental significance is attached to the fact that we are strongly expanding scientific, technological, and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. The stable, long-term agreed exports to the USSR, and the imports of raw materials, energy sources, and important equipment, the delivery of which is reliable, demonstrate themselves to be a fundamental condition for the increasingly effective use of our inner sources of growth.

Mutual supplies have increased by around 57 percent from 1980 to 1984. Following 2 and 1/2 years of joint preparation, a long-term program of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology, and production for the period up to the year 2000 has been signed. One can describe this as a historic step which is designed to even more closely integrate the economies of our countries. The Politburo has made the necessary decisions to implement immediately and in high quality the decisions of this program in all the agreed areas.

We are similarly approaching the tasks which emerge from decisions made at the highest level in the economic discussions of the CEMA membercountries, in the preparation for which our party played a constructive part. Coordination of economic plans for the period 1986 to 1990, which determine the content of long-term trade agreements and therefore also the extent and the structure of our future trade, is proceeding fully in this spirit. We are grateful for the USSR's willingness, with the participation of the GDR in the development of capacities in the raw material producing industry, to continue to a high degree to cover our import requirement for raw materials and energy sources while keeping our export requirements in mind. It is necessary continuously to ensure an attractive offer by the GDR which corresponds to the requirements of the Soviet economy.

In trade with the nonsocialist countries, we support the development of trade free from political pressure and on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. Here, too, we are exhausting the benefits of international work-sharing for the GDR. In 1984 we shall for the fourth successive year achieve in our trade a significant export surplus and in this way further consolidate the economic invulnerability of the GDR and expand our trade sphere. Science, production, and marketing must increasingly match the continuing, even increasing severity of conditions on the capitalist world market. The economic interests of our country demand this.

Dear comrades, following thorough analysis of the starting positions reached, the elaboration of the 1985 economic plan was undertaken with a considerable time lead and has now been completed. It is intended to increased national income in 1985 by 4.4 percent. In industry net production should rise by 8 percent and labor productivity by 7.1 percent. In construction the relevant figures are 6.4 and 5.6 percent respectively. Industry's prime costs are to be reduced by 2.6 percent.

In agriculture the plan aims at stabilizing and further expanding the good economic results of 1984 in crop cultivation. The 1985 draft plan contains everything necessary for steady implementation of the housing construction program. Net incomes and the total supply of goods for the population are to increase by 4 percent. With its high demands this plan forms the working program for the party and the entire people in preparation for our 11th party congress.

The Politburo has also made decisions concerning preparation of the 1986-1990 5-year plan, which preparation is now in full swing. Here we are guided by the need to further shape development of our socialist society and are taking into account the results and experience of recent years. We are continuing the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy in this period, too. This requires and demands both a dynamic and efficient development of productive forces. Internationally this is taking place at a high tempo. It is necessary to keep pace with this and make our own forward-pointing contribution in the interests of strengthening socialism.

The Politburo has adopted a number of documents of principle concerning these perspectives and has passed on some of them. The main directions and main focuses for natural sciences and technology in the period 1986 to 1990 and beyond up to the year 2000 have already been decided as have the basic topics of scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR over the next 5 years.

The goals for the natural sciences and technology are derived from the current, new stage of implementation of economic strategy. They are based on yardsticks which must be met in order to advance the intensification of production for a long time ahead. The principle of significantly increasing efficiency and productivity by means of new products and modern technologies remains valid.

Full adjustment to this will be an important aspect of the work of the party organizations and the responsible state and economic organs. A scientific-technological lead at a high level is increasingly proving to be an important condition here for the necessary progress in economic and social policy.

We need an average annual rate of renewal of production of 30 percent. The various conditions in the individual spheres must naturally be taken into account. For the production of industrial consumer goods, for example, a rate of 40 percent is required. The renewal of production requires that there be a constant flow of scientific-technological solutions which raise quality and lower manufacturing costs. Only then can conditions exist for better satisfying the needs of the population, the economy, and the world markets.

In all of these questions the combines and enterprises are involved to a great extent. As is known, in the combines the cycle of intensively expanded reproduction is largely complete. This underlines their responsibility to produce a high scientific-technological output and use it efficiently for production in order to lay the long-term foundations for good economic results. Above all, it means deducing research goals from high economic requirements, strengthening their own scientific-technological potential, and cooperating in real partnership with our universities and technological institutes, especially the GDR Academy of Sciences.

In the next few years this will involve taking a qualitatively new step toward increasing the quality of production. Here our own raw material resources must be taken as the starting point for this process and the latest technologies and most modern processes applied in order to produce products of higher quality. The further growth of national income depends on this to a decisive degree.

An important task in the field of processing consists of using domestic lignite to a greater extent and even more economically as a source of energy and raw material. For the coming year for example, we envisage the production of 300 million metric tons of lignite. With this are linked immediate and far-reaching targets for lowering unit energy consumption. In 1990 we intend to use about 65 million metric tones of raw lignite less than would be necessary with the present technological standard.

Raw lignite is to be used mainly as raw material for the chemical industry. During the preparations for the 11th party congress proposals and measures should be made for creating the scientific, technical and production conditions for processing lignite into high-value chemical products. There is extensive work to be done here in the interest of further prospects. To master this in close joint work with the combines concerned, and with the Academy of Sciences and the universities, is a social task that merits the party's great attention. A basic principle of our work is evident here. It is a matter of technologies with which the GDR can ensure high economic efficiency with its own raw materials.

The decision mentioned also includes the scientific-technological conditions that the chemical industry of our country develops in general as a chemicals processing industry. Relevant solutions should make it possible to produce fuel and chemical products with a very low per unit consumption of crude oil relative to the international average. The tasks set also encompass new degrees of processing for plastics and elastics, man-made fibers and other products, especially the so-called low-tonnage chemical products.

The chemical industry combines are thus faced with the challenge of turning everything that results from science and process technology in this field into high-grade goods for the economy and the population. Work in this direction will be accelerated. This applies also to the promising area of biotechnology.

The great demands in this field are proving for the scientists involved in basic research to be as much a spur to them as to their partners in the industrial combines and in the agricultural research and testing institutes.

In the metallurgical industry we are making scientific-technological preparations to fundamentally change its face, from ore preparation to the production of special quality steels which will meet the highest demands. The commissioning of the highly-modern converter steel plant in the VEB Bandstahlkombinat Eisenhuetennstadt is a very important step. This will be followed by other steps to modernize the technological process in our metallurgical industry. The proportion of processed products, taking ferrous and nonferrous metals together, is to rise from the present approximate 70 percent to 90-93 percent in 1990. This increase will take place primarily by means of modernizing existing production facilities.

Therefore, it is not a matter of any individual area. Rather the objective is to secure, with the help of scientific-technological solutions, the national economy's raw and other material basis, and make it more efficient. To this end indigenous raw materials will be increasingly used. New materials with improved characteristics will have to originate domestically. Even under more difficult geological conditions, that which is available in the GDR must be extracted and processed. This will to some extent require totally new technology.

The scientific task is to utilize all components contained in raw materials, not forgetting so-called waste products. This applies to copper and silver, as well as zinc, lead, germanium, vanadium, selenium and rhenium, to tungsten and tin. Findings available today show that it is realistic to procure raw materials for the GDR in an efficient way, even where rock with little raw material content and low-lying deposits are involved. Secondary raw materials must be returned to the national economy to a still greater extent. This yields very many economic advantages and is at the same time linked with the essential concern for environmental protection.

The decisive links in the next steps of our economy between high technology and increased processing is microelectronics. At the national economy level it must provide a strong impetus for raising productivity. Correspondingly, the tasks also aim at a renewed acceleration of development, production and application. We in the GDR can already proceed from a considerable level in planning to tackle yet a further step in a relatively short period of time.

One cannot afford for a single moment to overlook what is happening in this area of the world. Despite the great problems that characterize the capitalist countries industry, the microelectronics sector showed growth rates of 20 percent and more. Stagnation and crisis are dominant in many areas of the remaining production, but it is from microelectronics in particular that there emanates a far-reaching structural change which is reflected in the renewal of products and processes.

In our national economy emphasis is now placed on microelectronic production increase, broadening the range as well as raising the technological standard. The other objective is to achieve simultaneously a scientific lead in the production of new generations of microelectronic units. The tasks for this have been marked out.

The Politburo stresses that these are requirements that concern the whole national economy. On the one hand it concerns the development and introduction of new technologies and equipment in microelectronics and on the other, special materials must be provided by the metallurgy, chemical, glass and ceramics, and other branches of industry. Microelectronics must be applied more quickly than hitherto in all areas of the national economy. Basic scientific research must be undertaken. Universities and colleges face the task of training the necessary cadres. In a word, a further acceleration in this area, so decisive for the future, must be the concern of all.

Essential conditions for such a traditional branch of our economy as heavy engineering and plant construction are changing for various reasons. Drastic consequences are on the horizon which will deeply affect its production structure. In the end what is at stake is the technological level of the processing industry as a whole. Rapid technological progress in many areas presupposes inevitably better quality products of the heavy engineering and electrical engineering/electronics sectors, and calls for a suitable range of products.

This change is under way, but it must take place much more quickly. This is a key issue, since on it depends our ability to meet the domestic demand of our industry and our industry's export strength. The resolutions aim at creating automated production sections which will in the future increasingly influence technological progress.

Hence, the Politburo has set forth the main lines of science and technology in their close interaction with our country's national economic outlook. To broaden the scope of the scientific-technological revolution with all the consequences for the progress of the productive forces is the order of the day. How well we meet this imperative need will decide the future of the GDR as a modern industrial country with a developed agriculture and strong positions in the international markets.

It is obvious that from the main lines laid down that concrete tasks must be derived for all areas of the economic reproduction process. This must be reflected in the science and technology state plan and in sales to the state. All responsible managers should fix such research targets as will call for solutions that go significantly beyond what is known today and that will yield for our country good economic results for a long period. In this area combines face great creative work.

It is becoming increasingly important to organize this process so as to challenge the cadres to use their abilities to the full and to develop them. It requires that the highest demands on one's own performance be made everywhere. The youth research teams, which abound with creativity, should be promoted. Best of all is the combined fight by experienced cadres and young researchers for top achievements. The ministers and directors general of the combines have been asked to pay the greatest attention to these questions. Party control over dealing with these vital concerns of our Republic will be increased.

Dear comrades, the results of science flow above all from investment activities into production and promote its efficiency. In the area of investments and fixed asset reproduction the Politburo has decided on measures for the training of management, planning, and economic accountancy. The main purpose is to link the economic responsibility of the combines and enterprises still more closely with the requirements of the national economy. In principle, investments must be used as means for greater producttion efficiency. Thus the objective is to ensure project by project the economy sought, the intended productivity rise, net production rise, and finally national income rise. Investment can be called one of the most important engines of economic growth. The level of investment in the GDR is significant, but, logically, not unlimited. Therefore the key to a greater accumulation capacity is to be sought above all in the increased efficacy of investments.

In this, achieving the shortest possible construction time plays an essential role. Scientific-technological achievements must not be impaired because the relevant investments cover a long period. To those so-called "technological questions," according to which a scientific solution exists but its application in production is held up, there is but one answer. The scientific-technological tasks and the preparation of the relevant investment measures are to be planned, managed, and accounted for as a uniform process right from the start. This starts with the concrete planning of projects at the national economy level.

In a highly developed economy such as ours, a increasing amount of investments must be channeled into rationalization. From 1980 through the first 6 months of 1984, the share of rationalization investments in the area of the industry ministries rose from nearly 39 percent to over 54 percent and continues to rise. The metal processing industry achieved already in 1984 over 70 percent.

Once again those combines are addressed who will have to secure scientific-technological progress to a large extent via their rationalization investments. The Politburo emphasizes again that the material condition for this consists in the still speedier development of the in-house production of rationalization equipment. It is to be developed in such a way as to turn it into the main support for planned equipment investments. In order to enable the combines themselves to automate entire technological processes and to use microelectronics self-reliantly, in-house production of rationalization equipment must be developed significantly not only quantitatively but also qualitatively. This responsibility covers all areas characteristic for production in the combine.

In this connection we emphasize that the combines are responsible for ensuring supplies that determine quality. This applies above all to those which have a decisive influence on the scientific-technological level of the products. The fight for top achievements starts with supplies. Those enterprises which as suppliers of top products create preconditions for a new quality of final products are acting correctly.

In all this, modernization with help from the domestic manufacture of rationalization equipment becomes increasingly important. Of special importance is the modernization of technological processes in the combines of the Ministry for Light Industry, including the textile industry. Greater efforts are needed to raise its capability, in the interest of improved supplies for our own population and higher exports, above all to the USSR. At the same time the working and living conditions of the workers in this area are to be further improved.

The manufacture of rationalization equipment thus becomes the center of the most modern technology in the combines. Here especially are to be created those principally new technological solutions which can be patented and, at the opportune moment, also serve as exports. In this the need to closely link the automatization and modernization of existing plants must be taken into account, as said before, by using microelectronics. Experience has shown that the most economic investments are those that are used to modernize existing fixed assets. In this spirit we have adopted various measures of economic accountancy, and existing fixed assets will be revalued according to prices valid as of 1986. This increases the economic interest in better using machinery and plants that combines already have at their disposal.

It is obvious that from all this there derive simultaneously demands on the construction industry. The tasks are clear. The task is to shorten construction time, to lower construction expenditure and achieve higher quality. To this end, projects must be speedily completed, duplication and fragmentation must be avoided. Every step ahead in turn demands good work organization, order and safety on the construction site, and full utilization of working hours and construction technology.

Investment project preparation is the key to effective construction. Therefore, the attention of project teams and individuals, including use of economic means, will be more strongly directed toward securing the greatest possible performance growth with the lowest possible construction and equipment expenditure. Their returns will further improve the more they achieve optimum scientific-technological and economic standards and meet other efficiency demands. The output-linked wages policy and changed investment project preparation costs will help ensure that everything beneficial for the national economy will also be advantageous for the project planning enterprises.

The significant efforts of the construction industry for our home-building program and the strengthening of the material-technical basis of the economy are visible to everyone. It is now necessary to take a new step in order to decisively increase economy in the construction sphere. In this way the construction industry will be making a very significant contribution toward accelerating overall production and to realizing the next stage in the great home-building program. Guided by these requirements, the eighth construction conference of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers will set forth the future tasks. Construction workers, we are certain, will prepare for this in the proven way through good performances.

Dear comrades, the Politburo has dealt with fundamental questions of the further development of the socialist mass competition. The overall development of our Republic teaches us that in periods of great political significance, the working people, with their initiatives, have always furthered the solution of the social tasks. The 35th year of the GDR demonstrates this.

We can see how many combines have determined to continue their high growth and performance up to the end of the year, and to do everything in order to fulfill the 1985 economic plan and to exceed it. They are already beginning to consider the tasks that have to be solved in 1986 in the immediate preparation for the 11th SED Congress. Our party Central Committee is convinced that the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia and all other working people will make new significant efforts to strengthen their socialist fatherland.

Dear comrades, it fills the cooperative farmers and workers, the scientists and all the other working people in socialist agriculture with pride that the best results ever were achieved in 1984 in this important area. It is anticipated that approximately 30 million metric tons of all types of grain crops will be harvested. That is by some margin the highest annual result achieved by the GDR. As is well known, the grain harvest was a record 11.5 million metric tons with, on average, a per hectare yield of 45 decitons. Also in 1984 we had the best yield per hectare to-date for potatoes of 239 decitons. The sugar beets and forage crops were also good.

Stable livestock and better results per animal, improved breeding results, lower losses, and a more favorable feed situation made it possible to exceed sales of animal products to the state. At the end of October the level of fulfillment for slaughter cattle amounted to 103.1 percent, for milk 107.7 percent, and for eggs 103.5 percent. The 8.9 percent growth for slaughter cattle and 6.3 percent growth for milk compared with the same period last year are notable. The cost-benefit ratio has developed positively in the agricultural-producer cooperatives and in state farms. Unit feed expenditure fell by over 4 percent. As proceeds increased and costs were reduced, the net product and profit rose above plan. The good effects of the agricultural price reform are also seen in this.

The workers in forestry and foodstuffs enterprises have also fulfilled their obligations. Raw wood output has been realized at a level of 107.0 percent. Net production of the foodstuffs economy rose to 108.4 percent. A decisive contribution to the positive results was made by the young cooperative farmers and workers in the FDJ Peace Appeal, particularly in the kreis youth projects in recovering the harvest, in the FDJ initiative "Animal production," the "Feed Economy" action, in the youth irrigation projects, and in the FDJ "Healthy Forest" action. Until the end of October 1984 over 279,000 hectares of irrigated land had been opened up and put into use, and mostly with low expenditure. This exceeds previous years' results by several-fold. This work is being continued intensively.

Characteristic of the mass initiative this year was the unity of the agriculture-producer cooperatives and enterprises, the local people's representations, the local committees of the National Front, the local organizations of the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association (VDGB), the branches of the Association of Horticulturalists, settlers and small livestock breeders (VKSK), and all other social forces in the villages. This contributed to the good economic results and helped achieve visible progress in working and living conditions and in beautifying the villages.

Meetings are currently taking place in the VKSK branches to elect new executives. In the meetings the 1.3 million members of the association are discussing and deciding new initiatives in socialist competition as their contribution to the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR. This meets with the support of our party's executives everywhere.

The successful balance in agriculture is based on the industrious and qualified work of the farmers, who are guided by the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th Peasants Congress of the GDR. The fundamental decisions of the party on the improvement of management, planning, and economic accounting, on agricultural price reform and the deepening of cooperation relations are being creatively applied and proving themselves in practice. The thorough discussion of all development questions with the cooperative farmers and workers significantly promotes understanding for the requirement of economic strategy in agriculture.

The intensification of production was significantly advanced, in particular as a result of top-yield and top-performance concepts. Work following the territorial principle was also fruitful. The rich experiences of the cooperative farmers were linked to the latest discoveries of agricultural science and increasingly flowed into daily work. This also led to a constant qualifying of the cadres.

Socialist agriculture was supported effectively by many industrial areas in 1984. For example, the greater supplies of fungicides from the chemical industry to combat diseases in corn contributed significantly to the higher yields. The material-technical provision by industry was secured according to plan. On the other hand, the conviction strengthened that considerable reserves could still be tapped with the available funds through clever management, particularly with the help of science and technology.

The intensification of production reached a new level because the constant increase in yields and performance is now taking place with a better cost-benefit ratio. Qualitative growth factors are determining the progress of our agriculture more and more. This development must be further deepened. In the cooperatives and the agriculture-producer cooperatives production is rightly being thoroughly analyzed. Differing results in individual enterprises, in the fields, and in the stalls often indicate where a start can be made to organize performance growth.

The Central Committee Secretariat has assessed the grain crop harvest, generalized experiences, and drawn important conclusions. In the interest of intensifying production, scientific and technological progress must be applied even more broadly and purposefully. An increase in soil fertility, scientific crop rotation, working in the fields at the appropriate time, effective plant protection measures, and the use of animal products require great attention. It is necessary, in particular, to increase the level of yield in 1985 in comparision with the average for the last 5 years by three decitons per hectare of agricultural land in this way. Great efforts must be made to ensure own supplies of feed for livestock.

In order to increasingly satisfy the population's requirement for vegetables, production must increase further in this area. The Politburo has confirmed a program for this for the period up to 1990, which envisages measures for storage, retailing, and processing. An increase in production must go hand-in-hand with a better range, and the year-round availability of vegetables must be ensured. The villages' supply of vegetables, fruit, and other agricultural products is to increase further. The development according to plan of first processing stages for these products is also envisaged.

In animal production, further intensification is directed in particular at achieving top performances with stable livestock and increased feed production, and at reducing unit feed use. For this we need further progress in breeding results and reduction of animal losses. In 1985 it is necessary to achieve a growth in slaughter cattle output of over 2.5 million metric tons as planned.

Many agriculture-producer cooperatives and state farms want to repeat, stabilize, and develop the 1984 results in crop and animal production in 1985. The report by the Prenzlau Kreis executive to the Central Committee Secretariat clarifies the ideological and economic-organizational efforts behind such initiatives. In its comment the Secretariat generalizes these positive experiences. It stresses that the political-economic consolidation of the agriculture-producer cooperatives and state famrs helps crop and animal production to exhaust the potential of cooperative property even better. It is necessary to manage what exists more rationally through firm brigade collectives and the organization of work according to territorial points of view.

Again and again the principle of work performance proves to be essential for the management of production and the relations of cooperative farmers with their agriculture-producer cooperatives, horticulture-producer cooperatives, and cooperative institutions. Taking into account all the essential preconditions, the yardsticks for the ratio of performance increase and remuneration increase were fixed. It is now up to the agriculture-producer cooperative to suit the cooperative remuneration systems to these requirements.

According to the instructions of the seventh and eighth Central Committee plenums, the cooperative farmers and workers, together with the consolidation of their collectives, have deepened the cooperation between the agriculture-producer cooperative and state farms in crop cultivation and livestock farming. The objective will continue to be to exploit more effectively the funds and potentials of the cooperatives and enterprises through joint efforts. Mutual help with manpower, technical equipment, and management cadres, with the various material and financial resources emerges increasingly on the basis of common objectives in the competition movement. Performance comparisons and exchanges of experience between agriculture-producer cooperative and state farm and its brigades benefit the economic yields as well as the working and living conditions in the villages. Thus the cooperation proves a suitable way to intensify production under the historical conditions of our agriculture. In this way new potential for the development of production and efficiency will be opened up for a long period.

In the future cooperation must be developed still more tightly with the help of management, planning, and economic accountancy. The experiences of 88 cooperations in all bezirke can help here, where relevant measures have been tested. The Politburo has therefore decided to gradually give economic management functions to the cooperation councils in all the agriculture-producer cooperative and state farm cooperations during 1985 and 1986, naturally as a decision of the general assembly of the cooperations or the decisions of the directors of the publicly owned farms.

As regards cadres, the organs responsible must politically, economically, and organizationally prepare these changes in a thorough manner together with the cooperative farmers and workers. Deepening cooperation always means first developing more closely the comradely relations between the collectives and leaderships.

It is most essential to promote the economic interest of the cooperative farmers in high yields in agricultural production, starting from the need to intensify and take account of the differing production conditions.

Practice shows that by means of cooperation the comprehensive reproduction process in crop and animal production develops more effectively. A decisive contribution is made by the comprehensive plan for the cooperation of agriculture-producer cooperatives and state farms which determines the tasks of each cooperation partner. The state organs should assist in coordinating the funds and property with this plan even better, in the interest of a high growth in performance.

Joint measures for scientific-technological progress, the socialist management of enterprises, and the development of economic relations between the partners have to be tackled. The closer linking of interest between cooperating agriculture-producer cooperatives and state farms is also promoted by the formation of joint funds for investment, to stimulate high performance and for reserves.

In all this, their legal independence and individual economic responsibility is preserved. Cooperative democracy is further strengthened. The councils of party secretaries of the agriculture-producer cooperative and basic state farm organizations are showing their worth in political leadership under the conditions which arise with the taking over of the economic leadership functions by the cooperation councils. Their work should be given due attention by the kreis leaderships.

The Politburo also considered the experiences of the agriculture-industry associations and drew consequences for their further development. This is the voluntary cooperation of the agriculture-producer cooperative and state farm in crop and plant production with the agrochemical center, the melioration cooperative, the interenterprise building organization, and other enterprises and institutions for the processing and storing of agricultural products, as well as maintenance.

Through a leadership elected by these cooperatives and enterprises and by the democratic working in these associations the agricultural reproduction process as a whole can be managed even better and a better end product can be achieved. The agriculture-industry associations above all make possible a closer connection of production and science. The existing associations are gathering further experience in this field. The primary aim of all agriculture-production cooperatives and state farms in the agriculture-industry associations is to achieve top performance and high effectiveness.

The Politburo decided to deal with questions of the further implementation of the agricultural policy of the 10th party congress at a central meeting with leading cadres and practicians from agriculture. Kreis farmers conferences are planned for March to discuss these things.

In September next year the 40th anniversary of the democratic land reform will be suitably celebrated. The democratic land reform stood at the beginning of the path by which we undertook the socialist reform of the land, using Lenin's cooperative plan in a creative manner and successfully developing the efficient socialist agriculture of the GDR. That is the reason for the important place of this event in our history.

Comrades, in the period under review the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat have also devoted much attention to continually strengthening the socialist state. The successes we have achieved in perfecting socialist democracy are considerable. Today we see everywhere, in town and country, the mobilizing effect of work according to our basic principle: everything for the people, everything with the people.

We attach decisive importance to the creative work of the representative bodies as elected organs of power. In the work and life experiences of the deputies, their close links with the electorate, lies a rich source of effective leadership of the state that is determined by the people's interests. The guarantee of the expert and direct participation of the people's representatives, the committees, and permanent commissions in deciding on implementing and supervising tasks remains a continual duty of our state organs. We regard the growing responsibility of the people's representative bodies and the increasing participation of all citizens as an important precondition for the successful progress of the state.

The further shaping of advanced socialist society requires that the political, social, intellectual-cultural, and military tasks are seen more and more clearly in their mutual interaction and implemented accordingly. The Politburo and Council of Ministers were guided by this in outlining the amended version of the law on local representative bodies and their organs.

The starting point is the increasing responsibility of the local organs in implementing the tasks of an overall state nature. They are required to manage the fulfillment of the plan and its purposeful overfulfillment in the spheres directly under it. In implementing the economic strategy it is more and more pressing to fully exploit local reproduction conditions, utilize territorial reserves everywhere, and realize all economic obligations through prudent and comprehensive management.

As the report presented by the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk executive to the Politburo on experiences in party work in raising consumer goods production stressed, there are already notable initiatives in many places. However, life shows we need an even better coordination of local initiatives and central state management.

In numerous letters to our party's Central Committee the mayors stressed that wise socialist local policy promotes performance and citizens' initiatives and significantly helps to further improve the working and living conditions of people in towns and communities. The meeting between the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers and the chairmen of the kreis councils in March has spurred important initiatives in this. The mayors, whose work we regard highly, bear great responsibility for developing local policies that are closely linked to everyday life and have specific relevance for citizens.

Happily, we can note that as a result of the local elections the leadership of the state was confirmed and its social effectiveness was further raised. However, it is still a continual task to exclude bureaucratic and insensitive attitudes. The petitions, proposals, points, and criticisms of the citizens continue to merit the attention of all state organs.

A report by the Annaberg Kreis executive to the Central Committee Secretariat convincingly showed that promoting voluntary adherence to socialist legal norms, conscious discipline and order, high vigilance, and security has become a firm element of the work of the state organs. It remains an important social task to maintain the certainty of justice, an achievement of our socialist society, in the future too. It promotes our citizens' allegiance to their country and their readiness to protect what has been achieved and ensure again and again that what remains to be put in order is done so.

There has been impressive affirmation, particularly in the past months, of the effectiveness and vitality of the alliance policy of our party. We will continue to act in accordance with the principle of giving every citizen, irrespective of his social origin, religious, or ideological view, the broadest opportunity to actively participate in decisionmaking in social concerns.

In all phases of the struggle, the close cooperation with the befriended parties and mass organizations in the democratic bloc and in the GDR National Front proved itself. There is no domestic or foreign political question of importance that is not discussed in detail with the chairman of the befriended parties and the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, in order to reach joint conclusions under the leadership of the party of the working class as to their implementation.

The cooperation with the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany, the Christian Democratic Union of Germany, the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and the National Democratic Party of Germany is characterized by deep mutual understanding and trust, by comradeship and openness. We have high regard for their increasingly independent contributions in the most diverse areas of social life, of which the results, whether in agriculture, in trade, or in the trades and commerce, serve the well-being of the people. We are in agreement with our alliance partners that on this joint path the coresponsibility of the befriended parties will increase further. They are, in the truest sense of the word, our fellow fighters.

The GDR National Front has gained in political presence. Outstanding deeds for the comprehensive strengthening of our socialist fatherland have grown from the cooperation of the parties and mass organizations, the activities of the citizens of all classes and strata. Proof of this lies in the successes in the "More Beautiful Cities and Communities -- Join In" citizens' initiative, which has contributed as in no previous year to the improvement of the social and cultural living conditions in the cities and villages. In 1984 for the first time performances of more than M4 million are being achieved through the hard work of citizens in preserving the value of housing, and beyond this other aims are being surpassed in the beautification of their immediate environment. This too is a prominent expression of their awareness of responsibility as citizens.

In national defense everything necessary is done to guarantee the protection of socialism in accordance with the specific requirements. The GDR is reliably meeting its alliance commitments and alongside the USSR and the other fraternal countries is helping to maintain the strategic military balance. The outstanding performances of the members of the National People's Army, the Ministry for State Security, the Ministry of the Interior, the combat groups of the working class and civil defense take a worthy place among the efforts of all the working people.

In view of the serious threat to peace posed by the most aggressive imperialist circles it is particularly important that 1984, too, counts as one of the best so far in the struggle of our Armed Forces and the defense and security organs for greater fighting strength and combat and operational readiness. The arms of the forces, weapon branches and services of the National People's Army (NVA) and the frontier troops of the GDR have reached a higher level in the mastery of their combat, command and security technology. The party and state leaders became convinced of this during the visits to the land forces and the Navy.

The troop and command staff exercises, especially such military tests as "Friendship-84," "Jug-84," and "Shield-84," confirmed once more that the National People's Army is doing justice to its internationalist responsibility as a socialist coalition army in every situation. In this spirit our forces are preparing for the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Treaty, which we celebrate in 1985.

During my meeting with the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, we discussed the conclusions for the further deepening of the comradeship-in-arms and cooperation between the allied forces which emanate from the current military political situation. It was stressed that the GDR will continue, in the interests of peace and the defense of socialist achievements, to fulfill its commitments in the Warsaw Treaty at all times. This is also expressed in the 1985 draft state budget, which has been submitted for discussion.

Closely allied with the party and the people, the soldiers, NCO's, cadets and officers are equal to their tasks in a time full of struggle. The parade in honor of our national holiday also impressively demonstrated this. The high degree of combat readiness, the increased military skill and the unshakeable fighting spirit of the sons of our people in uniform rightly merit the high respect and esteem of all working people.

The socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR contributed in the armed forces and the frontier troops to the fulfillment of the demands of combat training at a high level and often to their being surpassed. The forces acting in the air defense, in frontier and combat service, have fulfilled their tasks in exemplary manner. Excellent work results were achieved by the members of the National People's army, who periodically were used in important sectors of the national economy. Life has decisively confirmed the experience formulated in the program of our party that the strength of the armed organs rests on the leadership through our Marxist-Leninist party.

The class mission of the 10th party congress to always guarantee the defense of socialism and peace requires now more than ever the ability of all command organs, troops, and naval forces to act decisively and successfully alongside the Soviet Army and Navy within the total strength of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. This means using the advantages of our people's Army more and more comprehensively and consistently to achieve the highest efficiency in all areas of the military system. The measure for this is high class awareness, military mastery, and comprehensive, firm socialist relations among these areas.

Political-ideological work which is close to life and which derives from the daily occurrences of international developments and our domestic political requirements; the live debate about all questions of interest, particularly to young people in uniform; and not least an attentive attitude and comradely concern for one another make an essential contribution in developing the socialist personality of a soldier who is fulfilling his oath of allegiance with honor under all conditions. Trust in the policies of our party and unconditional loyalty to the cause of socialism are the foundations for the strength of our Armed Forces. Communists have a special obligation to strengthen this foundation at all times. Starting with what has been achieved, it is important in the 1984-85 training year to secure a further increase in fighting strength and combat readiness.

A large part is played by women in the progress achieved in all social fields. A good contribution was made by the Democratic Women's League of Germany (DFD) with its competition "The knowledge and the deeds of women for socialism and peace, for the happiness of the children, and the benefit of the people."

In connection with a report on elections to the DFD executives, the Central Committee Secretariat also heard the results of the DFD's competition. Overall, it can be seen that the DFD made noticeable progress in its political work as well as in the solution of many social tasks. As the mass organization for women from all classes and strata, it was able to further strengthen its ranks.

Its broad democratic work and increased concern for women's interests is particular welcomed. Through this the DFD has succeeded in expanding its influence in the cities and villages and also in developing friendly, closer contacts with women from trade and business circles and among the Christian population.

Our party is encouraging the DFD to take advantage of this situation and to continue its work in this direction with determination. It should be particularly at pains to develop intellectual and cultural life in such a way that women can relax and pursue their interests and inclinations in artistic work after professional work and domestic duties.

With its "Sports Relay GDR 35" program, the German Gymnastics and Sport Association (DTSB) is successfully continuing its steady, upward development in children's and youth sports, in leisure and relaxation sports, in practice, training, and competition. New opportunities for regular sporting activity were created. Our nation is pleased with the outstanding results of our sportsmen and women in friendship competitions and other competitive highlights in the summer Olympic disciplines. The results, achieved in fair competition, again show that the GDR is a good home for the Olympic ideals.

The eighth gymnastics and sports festival and the 11th children's and youth spartakiad of the GDR will take place in 1987. Our party supports the further development of physical education and sport as an important social concern, as a firm part of the socialist way of life. For this firm links of the DTSB with the FDJ, the FDGB, the Society for Sport and Technology (GST), and all social organizations and state organs, particularly of adult and professional education, are a proven foundation.

Dear comrades, the GDR today has a developed university and technical school system and an efficient science. The training of cadres and research are inseparably bound with the process of intensively expanded reproduction and the intellectual and cultural life of our country. Outstanding achievements by scientists, university teachers, and students to mark the 35th anniversary of the GDR testify to this. Such results as the development of a world standard setting assembly technology for electronic components at Dresden Technical University and the isolation of monoclonal antibodies by scientists of the Leipzig Karl Marx University are notable. Mention should also be made of achievements in the field of ultra short time physics and the provision of optoelectronic components for optical-fiber transmission and the contributions to scientific equipment construction, robot technology, carbochemistry, and the high-grade finishing of organic intermediate products.

Many activities further increase the level of education and communist upbringing of the students and up-and-coming scientists. For this, discussion of the concept decided upon by the Politburo for further training of engineers and economists is proving very valuable. During the summer of 1984, over 60,000 FDJ students took part in the work of the student brigades in the economy.

These results and the experience gained in the management and planning of scientific work create good conditions for the sciences and the university system of the GDR to master new tasks, too, in implementing the economic strategy. The primary task is to concentrate intellectual and material potential more strongly on the research directions and key technologies which will determine the future.

The main thing is to keep pace with international developments in microelectronics, robot technology, information processing, and communications technology to effectively employ the basic research for this and accelerate the application of its results.

The tempo of research into and the use of microbiological and biotechnical processes must be raised considerably. Good possibilities for speeding up work in these fields are offered by close scientific cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

With comprehensive intensification of the economy and the growing complexity of scientific, technical, and social development, close collaboration of all scientific disciplines and planned cooperation between the scientific institutes of our country have become a priority task. Now the scientific potential of universities, academy institutes, and combines must be united more effectively and joint work must be organized at a new level of quality.

Scientific instrument construction must also be developed on this basis. High-performance scientific instruments and equipment from domestic production have become a basic requirement for the achievement of qualitatively new research results and the productive use of them.

In view of the rapid development of productive forces and theoretical knowledge it is becoming a primary task of the universities, colleges, and technical colleges to create the necessary reservoir of learning. This is the knowledge of tomorrow, the basic knowledge of the natural and social sciences which will still be applicable in the next decade and which is used in conjunction with new specialist knowledge. For this reason questions of microelectronics, biotechnology, computer-based construction and production and information processing must take a prominent place in the education of students.

Modern training also demands thought about how the overall study process and the material and technical training basis can be developed more effectively. Cooperation in training and education among higher education institutions and their partners in science and economics must contribute to the realization of the unity of teaching and research in a qualitatively new way and train and educate graduates devoted to socialism.

The Politburo received a report on the development of research in the social sciences from 1981 to 1983 and approved the directions for the drawing up of the central research plan of the Marxist-Leninist social sciences of the GDR for the years 1986-90. With the results of their work, the social scientists have made a creative contribution to the further elaboration of the concept of the advanced socialist society and to its realization in various areas. They have supported the political-ideological work of the party in numerous ways, have enriched the intellectual and cultural life of our country, and have successfully taken part in the international debate about the burning questions of our time.

We value this work and consider it to be an important precondition for the social sciences in fulfilling the growing demands in the coming years. This requires using all opportunities and reserves to further increase the performance of the important potential of the social sciences. In the preparation of the central research plan to 1990 the still stronger concentration on basic problems in the development of the advanced socialist society will therefore play an essential role. The path which has been taken, to conduct research into the socialist society in its historical development, in its present development, and in its future as a unified social organism, makes high demands.

New standards for research are derived from the tasks for securing peace and dealing with the conflict with imperialism; primarily with its most reactionary representatives and ideologies.

Swift reaction to topical questions as well as clear argumentation and ideological persuasiveness can further increase the effectiveness of the social sciences as a theoretical and political-ideological instrument of the working class and its party. In this sense the Sixth Philosophy Congress of the GDR on 17-19 October 1984 on "Socialism and Peace -- Humanism in the Struggles of Our Time" made a valuable contribution to the theoretical justification and convincing presentation of the peace-shaping role and humanistic nature of socialism as it has been realized.

Comrades, the teachers, and school officials performed extensive work for the 35th anniversary of the GDR and in preparation for the 1984-85 school year. A high point here was the meetings of the educational aktivs, which were held in response to a decision by the Politburo. The first secretaries of the kreis executives spoke on current issues of domestic and foreign policy.

These consultations and the party meetings and sessions of the pedagogical councils in preparation for the new school year brought an impressive commitment to our party's policy. The teachers convincingly proclaimed their determination, by means of active political work and a high quality of teaching and of all pedagogical work, to play their part in the further strengthening of the GDR and to deepen patriotic and internationalist education and a conscious attitude to learning, work, and the defense of socialist achievements.

The kreis executives and the party organization in the educational institutes must concern themselves with political-ideological work which reaches every teacher and helps him to assess current events correctly from a class point of view and argue them assertively from a sound theoretical basis. In this way the understanding of our social development and the struggles of this epoch will be deepened.

Particular attention is to be paid to the use of the extensive experience and knowledge that our teachers have acquired in implementing the school policy of the 10th party congress. The teachers' constructive proposals must be taken up, and differences of opinion in teachers' groups and the discussion of deficiencies and weaknesses must be purposefully encouraged. The emphasis here must be on ensuring high quality of instructional and pedagogical work. During the first weeks of the school year over 2 million mothers and fathers elected some 500,000 representatives in the parents aktivs. In the democratic discussion the parents praised the party's concern for the flourishing development of their children.

Through many activities and great performances the artists and cultural workers made a worthy contribution to the celebration of the 35th anniversary of our republic. Scientists and artists in Berlin and in all bezirks drew up balance sheets and expressed their firm solidarity with our party at rallies and through declarations of intent. This also characterized my meeting with cultural and artistic workers, which met with great approval.

One of the numerous recent culture-policy highlights was the 20th Workers Festival of the GDR and the Cultural Festival of Socialist Agricultural Workers in Gera Bezirk. They expressed pride in what had been achieved, love for the socialist homeland and the cultural creativity of the working people of our country.

On 1 October 1984 the Berlin Schauspielhaus was reopened as a concert hall. Completely destroyed in World War II, this architectural masterpiece by Karl Friedrich Schinkel has arisen in fresh beauty. This was a great achievement by construction workers. A home of German culture and art history which is most closely linked with the progressive humanist tradition of our people has reopened its doors.

Of special significance were the GDR Culture Days in the USSR 10-19 October. The delegation sent there, headed by Comrade Kurt Hager, had numerous friendly meetings and cordial talks with members of the Soviet party and state leadership as well as with well-known artists and cultural workers. The culture days made a valuable contribution to further strengthening and deepening our unbreakable fraternal bond with the land of Lenin.

The festival of theater and music in Berlin this year was another event of national and international importance. The exhibition "Everyday and Epochal Works of GDR Art Over 35 Years" is a convincing expression that several generations of artists created independent, socialist-realist art in our country. The bezirk art exhibitions were also well attended.

With the feature film about Clara Zetkin, "Where Others Are Silent," the tradition of presenting leading personalities from the revolutionary German workers' movement continued. More than 4 million people attended the movie with selected feature and documentary films on the history of the GDR. Cooperation with the film industry in the USSR was apparent in the festival of Soviet film in the GDR. Documentary film makers and television producers presented themselves for creative debate with new films at their national festival in Neubrandenburg.

Particular attention was paid to the continued cultivation of cultural heritage and revolutionary traditions. Thus the establishment of a museum in the Ravensbrueck national memorial further opens up the binding tradition of the antifascist resistance and brings it closer to young people above all.

The Schiller celebration on the occasion of the 225th birthday of the poet gave further impulses to the steady cultivation and opening up of the humanist cultural legacy, particularly of the classical literary heritage of our nation.

Hundreds of thousands of people's artists, prepared for the 35th anniversary of the GDR with their peace initiative and impressive cultural and artistic performances, helped make up the festival programs and popular festivals for the Republic's birthday. High recognition is due the GDR Cultural League which with its action programs achieved good results in political mass work, increased its membership and was able to form new local groups, interest groups, and circles of friends, and thus have even more extensive influence on intellectual and cultural life in town and country.

Through the newly constituted Committee for Light Entertainment the interests of the 9,000 light entertainers in the GDR were taken into account and conditions created for the more effective coordination of the state managements and social forces active in this field.

At all meetings, encounters, and events for the 35th anniversary of our Republic, the artists and cultural workers expressed the fact that their creative work is fully dedicated to the further development of the socialist national culture of the GDR. They want to do even greater justice to the growing demands of quality and effectiveness of socialist culture and art and take part with their work in the struggle against the preparation of nuclear genocide by imperialist reaction and for disarmament and detente.

The 520,000 employees of the health and social services are making great efforts to ensure high quality and efficiency of medical work. Possibilities of seeking medical care in early, late, and Saturday consulting hours have been extended considerably in the outpatient health department. The introduction of new diagnostic and therapeutic processes has further raised the efficiency of the hospitals. Numerous preventive measures have resulted in a reduction of the number of days lost because of sickness in most day-nurseries.

In many bezirks there are gratifying examples of how the state of health of the working people is being even more effectively cared for through closer cooperation between the state managers and the trade unions in the enterprises. These positive experiences deserve to be generalized more quickly. In all towns and villages the emphasis is on effectively ensuring easily accessible basic care and preventive health care.

The health service is actively supported by the more than 750,000 members of the German Red Cross of the GDR. Over the past 18 months they performed 12.6 million hours of voluntary work, including 6.2 million hours of looking after elderly people in need of help.

Dear comrades, if we take everything into account, we can say that our party has developed in the past months into the most powerful popular movement yet for the realization of the general line in the struggle for peace and socialism laid down by the 10th party congress. The Politburo resolution for the preparationn and performance of the 35th anniversary of the GDR was the guideline for the unified action of the party, the state organs and all social forces and was fulfilled. In a situation of escalated class conflict with imperialism, the SED has managed truly complicated tasks of home and foreign policy and has again shown itself to be the party of revolutionary action.

As the result of effective political-ideological work, the importance of which was underlined by the Politburo in its resolution on the report by the Rostock Bezirk SED leadership, it again became clear that the people of the GDR can rely on the SED because, with the SED, words and deeds coincide. Decisions of our party are implemented with the support of all citizens and for their well-being.

All SED bezirk leaderships were able to report on the 35th anniversary of the GDR that the aims of the reporting electoral meetings of the basic organizations and their fighting programs, as well as those of the kreis and bezirk delegate conferences were realized and specifically surpassed. The increased level of political leadership of all social processes through the executives of the party was again expressed at the party aktiv conferences in September in which almost 100,000 party activists took part. There has been a significant growth in their ability to adapt the strategy and tactics of the party to the concrete conditions in their respective areas of responsibility.

Full of ideas and persistence, they struggle with the aid of performance comparisons, leadership examples and exchanges of experiences to open up all reserves of the enterprises, all regional resources, and all intellectual potential for continuation of the proven course of the main task. This new quality in executive work was in accordance also with the report, mentioned already in another context, of the Karl Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership to the Politburo on their experiences in party work to increase consumer goods production.

The festive general meetings of over 84,000 basic organizations and departmental party organizations, attended by over two million party members, were an impressive confirmation that the establishment and growth of the GDR would be unthinkable without the farsighted, guiding, and mobilizing work of the party. The party's policy is rooted more firmly than ever today in the thoughts and actions of GDR citizens. These general assemblies became highpoints of party life in an atmosphere of pride, optimism, and firm militant determination. They conveyed strength and confidence and clearly reflected the fact that our proven slogan "Wherever there is a comrade, there is the party" is always filled with life.

Personal talks were conducted with over 1.4 million members and candidate members on their contribution to the implementation of the militant programs, and party tasks were assigned to around 1.2 million comrades. Many new, above all young, cadres worked with a high degree of commitment and energy for implementation of party decisions and enlarged the circle of comrades. These new comrades include the over 53,400 workers, cooperative farmers and members of the intelligentsia, including over 42,000 FDJ members who were accepted by the party as candidate members in 1984.

It is above all to the credit of the work, rich in initiative, of the basic organizations and the political-ideological work of the communists when we can quite rightly state today that we have been more successful than ever before in translating the great trust of the working people in the policy of the party into performance and mass initiatives for the strengthening of socialism and the preservation of peace. The political maturity of the party and labor collectives is reflected in the fact that they regard what has been achieved as a basis for the successful solution of future tasks and rely above all on outstanding workers, innovators and rationalizers.

We welcome the fact that the bezirk and kreis executives are now setting out to win over the 13,254 individuals, 1,910 collectives with 29,496 members, and 771 enterprises which were conferred high state awards on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the GDR for producing new initiatives for the preparation of the 11th congress. They will be joined by new militant members.

The trade union elections are currently in full swing, and they are taking place in a good atmosphere influenced by positive work results. By the end of October more than 250,000 electoral meetings had already taken place in which 4.6 million members took part. Some 1.1 million honorary trade union functionaries have already been elected at them. The participation in the electoral meetings amounts to 89 percent, and is thus even higher than in previous years and is the best participation to date. The discussions have been optimistic and creative, and almost every third member has taken part. The more than 380,000 proposals made to date are proof of a great readiness to work for the realization of the party's economic strategy and in particular to enhance work productivity. Almost half the proposals concern growth in economic performance.

The overwhelming majority of the commitments involve working now in accordance with the 1985 figures, comprehensively fulfilling the plan tasks, including the additional undertaking targets, and using the working time up to the last day of the year fully for production. In addition, the proposals deal, some also critically, with certain working and living conditions in the enterprises, where in most masses the solution is seen in better management activity. The discussion also expresses the strong and positive reception which the latest social measures for families with three and more children and also for veterans of labor have had.

The successful path of our worker-peasant state is also indivisibly linked with the deeds of our revolutionary young guard. As Ernst Thaelmann, whose centenary we are celebrating in 1986, rightly emphasized: It is a vital matter for communists to win over the young people, because a revolution without young people cannot be victorious. Young people stand in the front rank at the side of the party in the creation of the socialist present and the communist future.

The National Youth Festival and the torch procession of the FDJ on the eve of our national day were moving displays of the unity of the youth with the policy of our party, of their love for the socialist fatherland, and of the indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries.

They confirmed the readiness of the young generation to strengthen and defend socialism in all conditions. In the struggles of our time the young people are continuing the revolutionary work of their mothers and fathers. The FDJ helps the whole young generation to make the life purpose of communists their own: to do everything for the well-being of the people and the preservation of peace.

Our party is pleased to see that the FDJ is contributing, through its far-ranging international holiday exchange and the friendship meetings in the GDR and beyond its borders, to deepening the commitment among the young generation for peace, international understanding and anti-imperialist solidarity. In this spirit, preparation for the 12th world youth games in Moscow are a renewed test for our socialist youth federation.

We are certain that the FDJ and its "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer Organization will stimulate new initiatives on the path to the 11th party congress. The living assimilation of our philosophy, Marxism-Leninism, stands at the center here. The efforts to implement our economic strategy, particularly in the youth brigades and youth research collectives, in the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement and the central youth projects are of particular importance. In this way our FDJ, which is moving towards its 12th parliament, is realizing actively in all areas of life its role as a helper and militant reserve for the SED.

Our party's executives will support the FDJ and its "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer Organization in its demanding tasks in the proven tradition. It remains an obligation for all communists to work with youth, to help the FDJ, and to organize its life oriented and rich political and ideological work among all young people.

Dear comrades, our party has gained important experience in its political and ideological mass work while its mobilizing abilities have clearly increased. The statement by the seventh Central Committee session to the effect that now more than ever everything must be done for the strengthening of socialism and for the safeguarding of peace was adopted by the working people as the right word at the right time. They impressively linked their million-fold commitment to our socialist state with specific deeds strengthening the unity of the one workers' and peasants' power. This attitude determined the actions of citizens of all classes and levels.

All this expresses to a great extent socialist awareness, political maturity, and the ability to participate in the exercise of power. It also shows what an advantage it is that socialism can rely more than ever on the conscious, voluntary initiative of the masses. The encouragement of socialist thought and action remains, in agreement with the basic principle of our party program, the decisive concern of agitation and propaganda.

In view especially of an imperialist policy that brings about the danger of a nuclear inferno, thrusts millions into unemployment and misery, and is characterized by corruption and fear of the future, it becomes all the clearer what socialism gives to people: social security, certainty about the future, justice and freedom, steady social progress, and a healthy social climate. In this way it proves its superiority in real life. It is all the more understandable that socialism must be strengthened in order to increase the wealth of the people and to safeguard peace. The stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is. To make this realization the guiding theme of the actions of all GDR citizens is the main thrust of both our theoretical and political mass work.

The better the people understand our policy, the more convinced they are of the advantages and achievements of socialism and the more actively they work to strengthen the GDR. Every resulting increase in economic and social power fortifies their socialist awareness. This dialectic must be brought into play still more effectively in all political and ideological work.

Socialist awareness does not arise and consolidate itself on its own. It must be constantly and actively created and deepened anew under the specific conditions of the developed socialist society and the sharpened conflict with imperialist policy and ideology. The ability of every party organization and every communist to independently adopt, on the basis of our Marxist-Leninist world view and the decisions of the party, a class position on all questions arising from the politically turbulent life of our epoch is decisive.

Effective political mass work demands that political talks be conducted even more thoroughly and frequently, that all citizens be reached, and that they be included in solving the problems, true to the principle that socialism is there for all and hence needs all. This also includes eliminating everything that hinders the unfolding of activity and creativity. Particularly in the time of great successes, we must not be overcome by dizziness and lose sight of the fact that what has been achieved is not yet all that can be achieved.

The clearer one can make it to every citizen what depends on his personal input into work and into social life, the more dedicatedly he will do his best. That means that everything that we do in political and ideological work must seek concrete deeds and lead to an increase in performance in line with the growing demands.

The party leadership is always aware of the work of the mass media. As a result of lively, imaginative work attuned to the masses, they can help to a high degree to spread our socialist ideology and consolidate the socialist state awareness, to inform the citizens quickly and comprehensively, to guide them, to increase their drive, and to entertain them. Not least, the mass media are important platforms for the social exchange of experiences.

For example, before the 35th anniversary, hundreds of thousands of collectives and individuals spoke up in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, in other central newspapers and magazines, and the area press, and on radio and television. This popular discussion must be continued now with a view to the 11th party congress. In this connection, it must not go unmentioned that in the worldwide development of the means of mass communication, very responsible tasks fall to the press, radio, and television in the popularization of our socialist development at home and our foreign policy's peace activities abroad.

Comrades, the theoretical bases of our party's policy must, in the light of the current political events, be explained still more convincingly in order to strengthen the class approach to all questions of domestic and foreign ppolicy. Every worker should understand party strategy and tactics as his own maxim for action. In this connection, special importance is attached to the discussion of the history, the present, and future of socialism on German soil. The appeal made on the 35th anniversary of the founding of our workers and peasant state has given a substantial impetus to this. Work with this document has helped to make graphic the pride in successes achieved, in matters fought for in the true sense of the word, and at the same time has broadened the view of the dimensions of the tasks facing us today.

Looking ahead to the 11th party congress it is necessary to constantly make clear our revolutionary times and our daily struggle, since in that way the extent of our objectives and the importance of each individual's deed for this will become apparent. In the realization of our party's program, with which we continue worthily the work of all progressive forces of German history, especially of the revolutionary workers movement, we build on the spirit of the people, especially the young.

In particular it is the younger generations which must understand still more clearly that logically the future belongs to socialism everywhere in the world. The actual course of history proves this convincingly. It will also not fail to affect the FRG. That much can be gleaned from the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, while taking into account that every country will reach socialism by a different route in accordance with its specific conditions.

The Politburo has passed measures in preparation and execution of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people from fascism. They will pay comprehensive tribute to this world historic event and convey the lessons for today's struggle for peace and socialism.

The primary concern of political-ideological work is to propagate the role of the Soviet people and its Armed Forces in saving world civilization, to make apparent the great influence of the USSR's victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism on the course of international development. The objective is to explain the lessons of the Great Patriotic War for the increased fight to safeguard peace and strengthen socialism, for unmasking the imperialist lie of the "threat from the East," and to prove extensively and convincingly the historic superiority of the socialist social order over the world of capital.

The further deepening of communists, especially the cadres, is essential for solving today's and future tasks. It must be a main concern, through radical, thorough, and realistic educational work, borne by the development law of criticism and self-criticism, to ensure always the ideologically uniform and cohesive action of the communists at the head of their work teams for the realization of the party resolutions, to equip them for convincing political mass work and class struggle against all enemy attacks. It was this spirit that the panel sessions were held at the opening of the party college year for 1984-85 in the bezirke and kreise, at which the first secretaries of the bezirke and kreise executives addressed nearly 110,000 party activists and propagandists.

The approximate 108,000 propagandists of the party college year bear great responsibility for raising the effectiveness of Marxist-Leninist educational work in the basic organizations. Much has been done to train them. Today, some 91.7 percent of them have attended a party college for over 3 months, and 41.2 percent for at least 1 year. Seventy-six percent of all propagandists are university or college graduates. This great intellectual potential is to be fully used for the creative study of our theory and the lively exchange of views on current questions concerning our struggle and concrete tasks facing each party organization.

URANIA, which has existed now for 30 years, plays no small part in the dissemination of our scientific ideology throughout our country. From January to October 1984, some 306,000 events were staged in which nearly 9.5 million citizens participated. The ideologically-based, popular-science work of URANIA will also in future be an essential contribution to the general education of the workers and in meeting their exacting and growing intellectual interests.

Comrades, tasks of political leadership activity that have to be tackled assume great importance in the preparation of the 11th party congress.

The primary objective is to carefully nurture and increase the deep trust of the workers in the party's policy. The great popular discussion held in 1984 is to be continued in comprehensive and discriminating fashion through the purposeful deployment of all the forces of the party and social organizations, the leading cadres and deputies. In this way all citizens are to be helped to judge the struggles of our time in terms of class.

Second, a broad competition and pledge movement must be launched to meet the 1984 and 1985 national economic plan under the motto "high achievements for the well-being of the people and for peace: onwards to the 11th SED Congress." The available forces and means of political work are to be focused on the militant programs of the basic organizations to cope with the demands of the new stage of economic strategy; the initiative and creativity of the workers must be effectively promoted.

Third, the continuous strengthening of the power of the workers and peasants, and the consistent continuation of our proven alliance policy are among the priority tasks of the party congress preparation. By raising the ability to act of the GDR National Front and the close cooperation of the local state organs with the citizenry, all the forces and reserves in the territory are to be even better used in increasing national-economy performance and shaping the socialist way of life.

Fourth, all the party organs must actively support the newly-elected managements and functionaries of the FDGB and FDJ so that the members of these organizations, in connection with their impending conferences, make their own important contribution to the preparation of the 11th SED Congress. Special care is to be taken to ensure that the Free German Youth once again proves with spirit, revolutionary zeal, and new deeds in the "Ernst-Thaelmann appeal" to be a loyal helper and militant reserve of the party.

Fifth, the bezirk and kreis management bodies must more intensively influence the constantly high level of intraparty life in the basic organizations as the pivotal points of the communists' unified and cohesive action. One fundamental condition for the overall fulfillment of the party resolution is an atmosphere characterized by a fighting spirit, conscious discipline, party viewpoints, and work attuned to the masses, keenness, and the willingness to take risks by the party's cadres and all comrades.

Dear comrades, the ninth session of the Central Committee marks the immediate start of the preparation of the 11th party congress. Important events facing us will be the meeting of the Secretariat of the Central Committee with the first secretaries of the kreis executives, the kreis farming conferences, the 40th anniversary of the liberation from Hitler fascism, the 30th anniversary of the concluding of the Warsaw Pact, the 12th FDJ Congress and the 1985-86 party elections. The party's executives should now fix precisely those key tasks that emerge from this for future work. The bezirk and kreis executives will be adopting at their next session concrete objectives and measures for 1985 to accomplish this.

Our party has at its disposal all the necessary conditions to successfully tackle the demands of the future in firm solidarity with all the people. The Central Committee discussions and measures adopted at its ninth plenum will be valuable contribution to this.

AGENDA SET FOR SED CONGRESS IN APRIL 1986

LD232227 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2010 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 Nov (ADN) -- The 11th SED Congress will be convened in Berlin in April 1986. The agenda will be as follows:

1. Opening and constitution of the 11th SED Congress, Comrade Horst Sindermann

2. Report of the SED Central Committee to the 11th SED Congress, presenter: Comrade Erich Honecker

3. Report of the SED Central Auditing Commission, presenter: Comrade Kurt Seibt

4. Discussion

5. Resolution

6. Directives of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy in the years 1986-90, presenter: Comrade Willi Stoph

7. Discussion

8. Resolution

9. Election of the executive organs of the party.

HONECKER SENDS TREATY ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO PDRY

AU192216 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed the following telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the GDR and the PDRY it is a great pleasure for me to convey to you, esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the most heartfelt greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the GDR people.

I am able to note with satisfaction that a new stage of collaboration between the GDR and the PDRY initiated with the signing of the treaty which is so important for our two peoples and states, has, in practice, fully proved its viability and effectiveness.

Our trustful exchange of views during your visit to the GDR a few days ago is another highlight in our traditional, close, and friendly relations, and has reaffirmed our firm resolve to continue to further successfully implement the friendship treaty in the future.

In agreement with the friendship treaty, the GDR and the PDRY are guided by the resolve to do everything possible, in view of the present dangerous international situation, to secure peace and to avert the aggressive arms drive and confrontational course of imperialism.

Esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, I wish you good health, creative vigor and well-being, and further great successes with the friendly PDRY people in building the new social system under the proven leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

TV FORUM ON STATUS OF USSR LEADERS, OTHER TOPICS

LD221213 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpts] [Begin recording] [Alajos Chrudinak] Good evening, dear viewers. I am glad to welcome you. This is once again the Foreign Political Forum, a program which you have not seen for the past year or so. Why is this? The reason is that we have looked for new solutions, new forms to make this very popular program even more democratic so that it would be possible to ask questions not only via telephone, but also in the studio as well. Furthermore, if the invited studio audience does not agree with the journalists' opinions, they can even answer back. For this reason we invited our audience from various parts of the country, from among the members of foreign political clubs, in other words, people who are familiar with these topics.

Those on the panel answering the questions in the studio are [Hungarian journalists] Ervin Reti, Andras Heltai, Janos Hajdu, and Janos Avar. Later, we will link up with Washington and Moscow, where we will talk to Andras Sugar and Endre Goemoeri. The viewers can also ask questions by telephone. Now for questions from the audience.

[Audience member] My name is Levente Varga, from the Attila Jozsef Secondary School. My question is, why did Czechoslovakia recall its ambassador from Austria?

[Unidentified panel member] According to the official Czechoslovak statement, the recall is connected with a border incident in which a man who illegally tried to cross the Czechoslovak border into Austria was shot and killed by the Czechoslovak Border Defense Forces. Then the mixed committee of the two countries met -- there is also a Hungarian-Austrian mixed committee for investigation of border incidents -- and this committee reached totally opposite conclusions. According to the Czechoslovak position, the man was shot on Czechoslovak soil and was already wounded when he reached Austrian territory, while according to the on-the-spot investigation by the Austrians, the man was followed by the Czechoslovak Border Forces to Austrian soil and was shot there. Each side held to their positions, and since the Czechoslovak side was dissatisfied with the result of the Austrian investigation, it recalled its ambassador from Vienna in protest.

[Audience member] I would like to ask Janos Hajdu how the Hungarian economic reforms are evaluated in other socialist countries and how these evaluations are manifested in our relations?

[Hajdu] I think the official views of the fraternal parties and of the governments of these countries is one matter. We can deduce this from the official documents. They unanimously show an attitude of favorable interest. Naturally, in all these countries there are different schools of economics, different approaches and, just as in Hungary, not everyone agrees with the endeavors aimed at reforming the Hungarian economy. It is obvious that in the circles of economists and political scientists in socialist countries allied with us there are also those who have some doubts. I find this perfectly normal and far more honest than an artificially polished, favorable view with little truth behind it.

[Audience member] What was the international reaction to the introduction of small enterprises in Hungary?

[Hajdu] Reactions were rather diverse in all the different types of countries. Let me start with the capitalist countries, where at first even serious press organs published articles on the gradual but certain restoration of capitalism in Hungary. These were illusions, and no doubt there were certain organs which wanted to influence Hungarian reality itself by publishing such views. I would not exclude the possibility that some of these articles made people who are seriously concerned about socialism and the socialist forms of property suspicious. Reading between the lines, reservations were also expressed in the press of some of the socialist countries. In my view, we are now witnessing a process of clarification, just as here in Hungary where extreme views now are modified. In other words, it is realized and understood that the forms of small enterprise will be an element of the socialist economy for a long, long time. In my opinion, this element can provide a favorable answer to social-economic problems which we have not overcome for many decades. This represents a certain modification in property relations as well in the sense that during these years the participation of private property in the means of production will increase, even though it represents only a very small proportion of the whole.

[Audience member] The Helsinki conference will be 10 years old next year. Can a new summit conference on the Helsinki model be envisaged?

[Chrudinak] Ervin Reti, will you answer this question.

[Reti] Several nonaligned countries suggested a new summit conference should be held next summer in Helsinki. Now, the necessary realities do not yet exist for this. However, I must say that if in the meantime certain changes come about in the international sphere, particularly in Soviet-American relations -- after all, it is a fundamental matter that the U.S. President and the Soviet head of state, the first secretary of the CPSU, should be present -- and if they take some action, then something like this might happen, because in that case they could meet more easily without regard to prestige considerations.

[Chrudinak] Attila Bakonyi, telephone number 167-411, asks why it has been impossible for some time to buy CSSR currency. This is something that also affects those who want to travel by car through Czechoslovakia to Poland or the GDR. Many people pose the same question. As far as I know, our koruna contingency is exhausted, and this is in part the reason. We are currently negotiating on an extra contingency. However, it is obvious that other considerations also might play a role in this, such as changes or expected changes in the exchange rate. At any rate, I made some inquiries and received the information that negotiations will take place, will begin, in the next few days and it is expected that there will be a favorable outcome. The population will be informed in good time.

[Audience member] My question is whether we can expect a hardening in Reagan's foreign policy, or can we perhaps look forward to a relaxation in it?

[Chrudinak] Will Andras Sugar, our Moscow correspondent answer this.

[Sugar] In Moscow it is acknowledged that rhetoric has changed, that the American side is making statements that sound much better; at the same time, what is needed is action. The fact that the level of rhetoric is down is not yet a positive factor but merely the absence of a negative factor. By September there were 109 medium-range U.S. missiles in West Europe, by November 118 and by December they want to have deployed 175. The Soviet Union is waiting for President Reagan to show some understanding, to make a gesture.

For example, the Soviet Union undertook years ago not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons. The U.S. President is not willing to do this. The conditions posed by President Chernenko in his statement to NBC and in his earlier statement given to THE WASHINGTON POST are so simple that the Soviet Union should have received a response to them by now.

[Chrudinak] Janos Avar, who recently returned from the United States, will comment on this.

[Avar] I would like to compare the 1980 and 1984 elections. There is a very interesting phenomenon here, a duality. In 1980 Reagan unequivocally asked and received a mandate to pursue the policy of strength. He criticized the Salt II Treaty which was signed a year or so earlier. An important fact might be mentioned, namely that the Reagan government observed this Salt II Treaty even though it was not ratified. Now, however, precisely because the President changed tone after his 16 January speech and said all year that he wants negotiations -- what is more, let us be honest, when he says after the elections that he wants negotiations, this cannot be regarded as an campaign trick -- I must say that the mandate he received is not the same as the one in 1980. Interestingly, a large proportion of the population voted both for negotiations and for the policy of strength. There is no question that a majority wants America to be strong; American nationalism has reached new heights after the failures of the earlier years. Everyone can see that. At the same time, the nuclear freeze movement is no mere accident. The population would like to reach some sort of agreement with the Soviet Union. This is just as strong a motive force as the desire to be strong. This is certainly worthy of note. Furthermore, it appears that the more moderate elements in the administration, those who want to see negotiations, appear to be gaining the upper hand. But we should not speak too soon because for the moment Reagan only appears to be leaning toward these people. I think this must be viewed with great circumspection because we are dealing with appearances here.

[Audience member] I am Karoly Molnar from the medical university. I would like to ask Endre Gomori whether he sees any possibility of the relations between both superpowers consolidating through a summit meeting.

[Gomori] Here in Washington in the last 48 hours, or perhaps 72 hours, since the provocation connected with the delivery of MIG planes to Nicaragua was exposed...

[Chrudinak interrupting] Were MIGS delivered?

[Gomori] Of course not, there were no MIG planes. The entire affair was a very cleverly leaked fact which never existed. Shultz himself called the whole business essentially a crime; this is rather a strong expression from the U.S. secretary of state. In the wake of the failure of this provocation, a mood began developing in which the voice of the moderate elements became more dominant in Washington. This was the start of the optimism which gained ground in the last 3 days, and thus it is expected that after a 6-month period, following the appropriate preparations, in summer or perhaps early autumn, a Soviet-American summit may be held. Let me stress, this is according to opinions voiced here.

[Chrudinak] Andras in Moscow, what measures do you consider Moscow might resort to if such a provocation, landing in Nicaragua took place, although this obviously is only a hypothetical case?

[Sugar] I posed this question to some very important people and received answers such as this: History does not like the conditional tense. History does not like guesses. Until now, the Soviet Union has provided considerable aid to Nicaragua in moral, political, diplomatic, economic and military terms. In Nicaragua, 2 1/2 million people are ready for a destructive rebuff to any aggression. The country's terrain is broken with mountains and valleys and is extremely well-suited to defense battles. The United States lost 57,000 soldiers in the years of the Vietnamese war -- so in Nicaragua, an adventurist can count on the death of at least 12-25,000 American soldiers. This is not Grenada.

But United States support for the so-called armed bands fighting against Nicaragua -- which really constitute a regular army to which the United States can at any time grant air and sea support -- must in itself be viewed as U.S. intervention and aggression. The statement by Shultz that Nicaragua cannot become a second Cuba was softened by Secretary of State Shultz when he added that it cannot become a second Vietnam either.

So the Soviet opinions are quite unequivocal, but I would not dare to state so resolutely that an escapade in Nicaragua or another Central American escapade would completely torpedo relations between the two superpowers, since we must remember that at the time of the bombing of Hanoi and the mining of Haiphong very serious Soviet-American disarmament talks were held, and they were successful.

[Audience member] My name is Laszlo Galambos and I am from the Budapest Technical University. I would like to ask the following: I heard that at the West German Embassies in the socialist countries there are people who have come or fled...

[Chrudinak interrupting] Tourists.

[Galambos]...tourists, from the Eastern countries, that is the socialist countries, the GDR...

[Chrudinak interrupting] Only the GDR, I think.

[Galambos]...from the GDR. What is their fate? What about here in Budapest?

[Chrudinak] Janos Hajdu, would you answer?

[Hajdu] Well, at the end I will give a concrete answer to this but I must first recite some history. For decades the relationship between the two German states was so bad that their borders were hermetically sealed. Since the European process of detente created possibilities for a more normal relationship between the two German states, the GDR Government, particularly this year, tackled many problems -- human, family problems -- to reach a solution which in practice meant that tens of thousands of people left the GDR legally to join their relatives, friends, or loved ones living in the West. So, the human movements between the two German states today are incomparably better than previous decades. Despite this, or perhaps one could even say that as a peculiar offshort of this, there is a minority which believes, rightly or wrongly, that they will never be allowed to leave the GDR and they have thus attempted to do so illegally in the past weeks -- first of all in Berlin at the FRG's permanent representation there, and then Prague, and finally Warsaw and Budapest to lesser degrees. So they went to FRG Embassies and alluded to the totally curious situation which the GDR incessantly criticizes -- that in terms of the FRG Constitution, anyone who is born a German is automatically an FRG citizen.

Naturally, the GDR cannot recognize this. The solution, according to experience so far, will evidently be some kind of reasonable compromise. To this, however, I would like to add that not a single state can afford such precedents being endlessly repeated. The GDR Government is striving even now with extreme sobriety for a compromise and for a reasonable, humane solution to this problem.

[Chrudinak] By the way, let me add that I think there are still seven people at the FRG's Embassy in Budapest and discussions are underway also about their travel to the FRG.

[Chrudinak] (Laszlo Gyurita) from Nagylapos asks why the previously announced trip of Mikhail Gorbachev to Great Britain was cancelled .

[Sugar] It was not cancelled. It will take place in December. Mikhail Gorbachev will visit Great Britain at the head of a parliamentary delegation.

[Chrudinak] Elemer Varga, telephone 671-812, asks: Aside from many rumors, what is the reality about the state of health of General Secretary Chernenko?

[Sugar] There is no cause for any kind of anxiety. He presented an award to Gyorgy Lazar, made a speech, gave a statement to NBC, on a few occasions he made an appearance, he appeared at the national conference of people's controllers, so...

[Chrudinak interrupting] He is pursuing an active policy?

[Sugar] Yes.

[Chrudinak] If you please?

[Audience member] What about Ustinov's illness?

[Sugar] There is no official statement. It is true that Marshal Ustinov did not appear at the reception of the Indian minister of foreign affairs [corrects himself] defense on 30 October, and ever since has avoided publicity, but he signs commands and communiques and these also appear under his name in the press.

[Unidentified panel member] Could I say something in this connection? I heard that Grishin, Politburo member, told U.S. television journalists that he has a severe cold; that was 1-2 weeks ago.

[Sugar] Well, nobody confirmed this [passage indistinct].

[Unidentified panel member] [Words indistinct] ...so they value it very, very highly that the Socialist International, and not long ago the European foreign ministers took part, together with Central American foreign ministers, 22 of them, in a consultation in Central America, if I am right in the capital of Costa Rica; they esteem these (?stands) very, very highly.

[Chrudinak] (Istvan Boros), telephone 114-169, asks what happened to Marshal Ogarkov?

[Sugar] Marshal Ogarkov was the head, the chief of staff. He continues to be a marshal of the Soviet Union. He left this office. Recently he saw Honecker, the general secretary of the SED, and in connection with this, we hear that he is the commander of the western military command, or of the western front; the official confirmation of this so far has not appeared in the press.

[Audience member] I am Tibor Udvarhelyi, majoring in foreign politics at the school for journalism, and I would like to ask: In the past week, at the most recent session of NATO Council, an older compromise proposal was revived, namely the "walk in the woods," which emerged earlier at the Geneva talks. I would like to ask what, in fact, is the important substance of this proposal, and is there hope that it really may be accepted both in the Soviet Union and in America?

[Chrudinak] Ervin?

[Reti] Official statements were not made on the "walk in the woods." According to the story, the heads of the Soviet and American delegations participating in the Geneva missile talks worked out a possible compromise, during several long walks in the woods, that Pershing II missiles would not be deployed, and that the number of maneuvering cruise missiles which the Americans deployed in the five West European countries would be limited in exchange for which the Soviet Union would vigorously reduce the number of medium-range missiles and SS-20's.

[Audience member] I am Agnes Miklos Illes, from the university of economics. An international conspiracy arose with regard to the murder of Indira Ghandi. Which foreign political circles would the Gandhi's murder serve?

[Chrudinak] Ervin Reti?

[Reti] By the way, the new prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, son of the murdered prime minister, said that there was a conspiracy, and Indians abroad, primarily Sikh emigres abroad were involved in this. So, he concretely [word indistinct] foreign powers. It is an open secret that in the final instance, there are certain reconnaissance services, certain Western circles behind these emigre Sikh groups from India. One example: In Vancouver, western Canada, the so-called (Hallistan) consulate opened. This Hallistan would be the separatist Sikh state which is planned. Hallistan money and Hallistan passports were issued. This conspiracy is now being uncovered; I think that afterward, we will have more concrete things to say.

Istvan Hargitai, telephone No 693-431, asks: Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter recently returned to the Soviet Union. What is the reason for this? Why did she leave the West where she defected earlier?

[Chrudinak] The foreign political editorial would have liked an interview with Stalin's daughter, so that she could tell us all this, but as we heard, Svetlana said at the end of her news conference that "I do not want to see a journalist again," so we are deprived of this interview. Andrais would have interviewed her. What opinions do soviets have on the return of Stalin's daughter?

[Sugar] I can say this in one sentence. Officially, they gave back her citizenship and received her well. Otherwise, in private conversation, it is said that, poor thing, she is a little muddled in the head. [light laughter]

[Chrudinak] Istvan Kelemen, phone no. 425-316, asks me whom we like among the Palestinian leaders? Still 'Arafat? Another question is how you see 'Araft's chances? After one year of discord I met 'Arafat. The cause of the grudge was his objection to our program about his opposition. In my opinion, 'Arafat's position has significantly deteriorated since the Beirut war, the Lebanese war; he shaped his policy so that he drew closer toward the United States, Mubarak, and Jordan -- and he distanced himself from Syria. This diminishes his chances in an exceptional manner, although as a political symbol in the sphere of the Palestinian people he continues to count as a significant personality. He convened the Palestine National Council [PNC], the Palestinian parliament, for tomorrow. We leave this topic for tomorrow morning at 0700 if the PNC meets, but it appears that it will meet. And when it does take place, a rift is expected; that is the 'Arafat-led Fatah organization will split from the others, the so-called National Alliance, the Democratic Alliance. In connection with this, very serious discussions are now underway.

George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah, the two most significant political figures after 'Arafat, are having talks right now about this in Moscow. I feel that the division of the Palestinian movement makes the possibilities for a political settlement extremely difficult. 'Arafat should also give way; he should recognize that without Syria there can be neigher war nor peace. Therefore, Syria must be involved in the settlement. He can not play the game of grudges with Syria, just as, after all, he does not now bear a grudge against King Hussayn, although in 1970 something happened there as well. Therefore, 'Arafat should also give way; at the same time the Syrian Ba'th Party, the Syrian leadership, can not demand the Palestinian movement completely renounce its independence and its right to make decisions. Many things will now be determined here in Amman. We will see; you will be able to see a report on this in the "Panorama" program.

[Audience member] I would like to ask Andras Sugar how great the losses are for the Soviet Army in Afghanistan so far and what the present military situation is like? How strong are the individual guerrilla organizations and is it conceivable they will join forces?

[Sugar] Regarding the losses, there are no figures at our disposal. We learn about the guerrilla organizations from Western sources; there are seven larger organizations and cooperation among them is extremely bad.

[Audience member] There has not yet been mention of China. Imam Mihaly Nagy, from the "Prism" Club of (?BME). How are the PRC's announced reforms progressing, and how is the relationship between the USSR and the PRC? Trains are allowed through toward Vietnam, but the border incidents remain.

[Unidentified speaker] With regard to the reforms, the agricultural reform started in 1978. We know that in that year 300 million metric tons of rice were grown. This year, the rice crop is estimated at 400 million metric tons, so it appears that it has led to results. With regard to the urban reform, a resolution comprising 6,000 components has just been adopted. It has only just begun; debates are in progress in the PRC. We shall see.

With regard to the Soviet-Chinese talks, the so-called three obstacles invariably remain, the issues of Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and Soviet troops in Mongolia. The USSR excludes these issues from the talks since they affect third countries. The bilateral talks are progressing modestly, but steadily.

[Audience member] I am (?Janos Irig), from the Lang machine factory. I wish to ask what effect PRC-USSR rapprochement will have on policy toward America.

[Unidentified speaker] The Americans officially say that they have no objection to this rapprochement. Unofficially, its experts view this with anxiety. In the past 1 and 1/2 decades they harbored ideas that the PRC could lastingly and strategically be drawn to the side of the West; if this were to change it understandably would change the world situation.

[Audience member] I am (Zsolt Banki) from the [word indistinct] university. In the speech he delivered at the RCP congress, Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu set very high plan targets for the coming 5 years. What reform measures can be expected in Romania so that the realization of these plan targets may become realistic?

[Unidentified panel member] I think that it is the internal affair of every country and every communist party in power, which plan targets to set and whether it feels they are capable of being fulfilled. In the past years I neither heard nor read about economic reform concepts such as those in Poland, for example, or Hungary, Yugoslavia, or even China; I have not heard or read of such comprehensive reform experiments in the case of Romania. The Romanian state and party leadership consider the country's problems solvable with the current economic mechanism.

[Audience member] While we are discussing Romania, I would like to ask how Hungary, how we Hungarians, try to help Hungarians living abroad?

[Chrudinak] You ask about Hungarians in Romania, do you not? In the past years and past months too, there was a Romanian party delegation in Hungary. This question frequently comes up in this form: How is the situation of the national minorities living in both countries developing? Janos Kadar and Secretary General Ceausescu met in Debrecen and Oradea. Agreements were reached there and the issue now is their implementation. So far progress has developed in two areas; solutions have came about, and obviously an effort to implement these agreements must be further exerted. As Janos Kadar said, in this case the nationalities must fulfill the role of a bridge in the relations between Hungarian and Romanian peoples. This is the objective which we pursue, that there should be no worries or problems, since it is obvious that the Hungarians living in Romania are not only a Romanian internal matter but also a Hungarian internal matter. Discussions continue at government and party levels and hopefully progress will take place in this field as well.

[Unidentified panel member] I would like to add one sentence to this. I know that newspaper readers do not always read the telegrams and greetings, but I would draw attention to the fact that the MSZMP's message to the RCP congress, in which a clear stand is formulated on this issue, is worth reading and studying.

[Chrudinak] I intend this to be the last question. (Kalman Villas), phone no 870-911, asks: We hear a lot spoken about Hungary. What can Hungary, for example, do in the interest of settling disputed international issues? What is characteristic of Hungary's foreign policy?

[Unidentified panel member] If possible we do not open up new disputes; that is a contribution to improving the international situation. But I would go along with what Janos Hajdu said earlier, that very many problems exist in the world, and very many crises became crises because they were handled wrongly, clumsily, or perhaps with bad intent. Very many problems can be solved, in the East and West alike, if there is mutual goodwill. These are general, headline-type phrases, but the truth is that there are many problems, some worse than others.

For example, in the territorial problems between the French and the Germans, the warmongering that goes back over a century has essentially ended and has more or less been settled. In the Middle East and Arab-Israeli conflict is still a problem today, and so on. Therefore, there is a need for a certain amount of political imagination, goodwill, democratism, a democratic sense on the part of the majority, because democracy primarily means guaranteeing the rights of the minority. On the whole the majority is able to assert its will.

[Unidentified speaker] I think it is essential to say that in the case of Hungary we have our own alliance commitments; everybody knows where we stand, what we say. This is no large-scale activity, and this is in relation to our possibilities. Let us not try to play the role of a big power -- we are a small country. By the way, in UN statistics we are the largest small country, so, we should take part with appropriate activity. There used to be a saying about Hungarian foreign policy: We are faithful to our alliance commitments; we are in solidarity with the anti-imperialist movements and correct partners of all countries with other social systems. I think that this is how we will continue.

[Chrudinak] So, by assuring the external conditions, we guarantee and make possible our international development. I would like to thank the participants and guests for their very interesting and exciting questions, and you for your patience.

MARJAI DEPARTS FOR TALKS WITH EGYPTIAN LEADERS

LD232007 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 23 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left for Cairo Friday on the invitation of the Egyptian Government, to hold talks with members of the government and officials of economic life, and attend the opening of the Hungarian economic days.

Present at Marjai's departure from Ferihegy Airport was 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Atiq, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Hungary.

Meeting With Mubarak

LD262213 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo -- President Mubarak of Egypt has received Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. They exchanged views about the development of cooperation and stated that there are great opportunities for the expansion of Hungarian-Egyptian relations and said that they will increase bilateral trade.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP DISCUSSES TIES WITH ALGERIA

AU200913 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] A Hungarian parliamentary delegation led by Antel Apro, chairman of the National Assembly, paid an official visit to Algeria from 10 to 15 November at the invitation of Rabath Bitat, chairman of the Algerian People's National Assembly. At the official talks, they reviewed the cooperation between the two countries' legislative bodies, and found it necessary to further develop this cooperation through exchanges of experience and delegations and through consultations in the framework of the Interparliamentary Union.

The two negotiating delegations informed each other of their countries' internal situation and appreciated the close cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, technico-scientific, and cultural areas. The exchange of views conducted by the two countries' leaders at the time of the visit to Hungary of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front [FLN] considerably contributed to this. The two delegations agreed that there are still many possibilities for the development of relations based on mutual advantage.

The Hungarian delegation was received by Mohamed Cherif Mesaadia, member of the FLN Politburo, head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee; Abdelhamid Brahimi, candidate member of the Politburo and prime minister; Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Kasdi Merbah, candidate member of the Politburo and agricultural and land reform minister; and Khelifa Belaid, chairman of the town council of Algiers.

The delegation laid a wreath at the martyrs memorial.

The parliamentary delegation visited several industrial enterprises in the country and met with the Hungarian experts working at the El-Hadjar [name as published] iron works.

Antal Apro invited the delegation of the People's National Assembly to pay an official friendly visit to Hungary. The Hungarian parliamentary delegation left for Syria on an official, friendly visit.

MEHES, DELEGATION RETURN FROM RCP CONGRESS

LD241152 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 23 (MTI) -- Late Friday evening Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, and delegation returned from attending the Bucharest 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. The delegation included lathe operator in the Diosgyor machine factory Joszef Horvath, member of the Central Committee, Miklos Szabo, first secretary of the Bekes County party committee, and Miklos Barity, Hungarian ambassador in Bucharest.

MSZMP Greets Congress

AU211807 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Nov 84 p 3

["Greetings of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee has sent the following message of greetings to the 13th Congress of the RCP:

Esteemed congress! Dear comrades!

On behalf of the MSZMP we greet the 13th Congress of the RCP. We convey our friendly greetings to Romania's Communists and its working people.

We are following with great attention the activity of your congress, which is taking stock of the achievements of the past 5 years and setting the main guidelines for further development. It is well-known that today Socialist Republic of Romania is a country which possesses a developing industry and a significant agricultural sector.

Through the guidance of the RCP and as a result of the efforts of the working masses, the material and spiritual foundations of your society have further strengthened in the past period. We appreciate your results achieved in the construction of socialism and in the development of the economy and science, and we wish you further successes in the efforts that promote the further advancement of the country.

Our countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, are striving for the realization of identical social goals. As members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, we are striving to ensure favorable international conditions for our socialist construction work.

The liberation of our countries and the construction of a socialist society have created the possibility for the beginning of a new phase in the 1,000-year-old relations between the Hungarian and Romanian peoples, for the previous confrontation to be replaced by cooperation, for the hostility to be replaced by mutual respect and appreciation, and isolation by equal, steadily developing relations in all areas of life. We regard it as a favorable circumstance that we can count on many kinds of advantages in the course of building up relations because of our geographical proximity. It is a historical fact that citizens of Romanian nationality are living in the Hungarian People's Republic and that a large number of citizens of Hungarian nationality are living in the Socialist Republic of Romania. The national minorities are becoming true followers of our socialist society by keeping their language and culture and developing them, and by maintaining and promoting relations with the nations speaking their own language.

Aware of our interdependence and true to the historical heritage of our best sons, we profess that only the strengthening of our friendship can serve the interests of our peoples. The MSZMP is making consistent efforts to develop our mutually advantageous cooperation, to enrich and enlarge our cultural, scientific, and educational relations and exchange, to widen the contacts between our citizens, to broaden tourism, and to strengthen our good-neighborly relations through joint efforts.

In our country, the Hungarian People's Republic, the strengthening of our achievements is at the center of the tasks of socialist construction work. Our party enjoys the trust of the people, is the recognized leading power of our society, the initiator and stimulator of the accomplishment of socialist relations. We must fulfill our tasks under strained intenational conditions, in an unfavorable economic environment, and by relying on reduced domestic resources. The safeguarding of the balance of the people's economy and maintaining the achieved standard of living are demanding even greater efforts than before. We wish to contribute to the realization of our goals through a better utilization of our endowments, the modernization of our economic macromanagement system, and the improvement of the conditions of economic acitvity. With the development of socialist democracy in our social and economic life we ensure greater area of development for our working people's creative energy and entreprenurial readiness. The multifaceted economic cooperation with the socialist countries and the further development of socialist economic integration is an indispensable support of our progress.

In spite of the efforts of the socialist countries, the international situation is filled with tensions, and confrontation between the two social systems has increased. Safeguarding peace, halting the arms race, and promoting disarmament have become pressing requirements of our times. The multilateral initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other members of the Warsaw Pact are serving as a good basis for this. It is the conviction of our party that our countries' synchronized, joint international stand, the independent activity of certain socialist countries, and the collaboration of the communist parties and other progressive forces have a particular importance in safeguarding world peace and promoting social progress.

Dear comrades!

We wish the 13th Congress of the RCP successful work. We are convinced that the implementation of the decisions of your congress will facilitie the further progress of Socialist Romania and will contribute to the strengthening of friendship between the Hungarian and Romanian peoples.

POLITBURO'S KOROM RETURNS FROM VISIT TO USSR

LD241438 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Mihaly Korom has arrived home from the Soviet Union. The member of the party's Poliburo and secretary of the Central Committee conducted discussions with Grigoriy Romanov, a secretary of the fraternal Soviet party; and Viktor Chebrikov, chairman of the Commission for State Security. They discussed the development of state life and the perfection of the activity of the party and council organs. Mihaly Korom also visited Leningrad, where he met the region's party and state leaders.

CHINESE DELEGATION STUDIES TU ACTIVITY

AU211645 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 20 Nov 84 p 5

["Chinese Trade Union Delegation's Visit to Budapest"]

[Text] A delegation of the National Council of the Chinese Trade Unions led by Secretary Cheng Bin Quan paid a visit to Hungary from 8 to 18 November.

During its visit, the delegation met and held talks with representatives of the Hungarian National Council of Trade Unions. It visited professional trade unions and district trade union councils. In the course of its visit, the delegation followed the various issues of our country's political and economic life, and the initiatives of economic macromanagement, whose implementation is underway, with great attention and interest.

The members of the delegation thoroughly studied the activity of the Hungarian trade unions. They showed keen interest in how the Hungarian trade unions are striving to shape and further develop their activity, adjusting to the changing conditions of socialist construction work and the increasing demands of the membership.

The Chinese trade union delegation was received by Laszlo Gal, deputy general secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions. The delegation left Budapest on 18 November.

OFFICIALS ATTEND MONGOLIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD231958 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 23 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic Delgerdalain Zhambazhantsan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Budapest Embassy of the Mongolian People's Republic, gave a reception at the embassy on Friday.

The reception was attended by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP CC, Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Budapest party committee, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC, Imre Katona, secretary of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Gyula Horn, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi, Home Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar and other outstanding personalities of the Hungarian political, economic, social and cultural life. Representatives of foreign diplomatic representations in Budapest also attended.

Delgerdalain Zhambazhantsan held a press conference prior to the reception, discussing social, economic and cultural development in his country following the proclamation of the People's Republic 60 years ago. Speaking of Mongolia's foreign political activity he stressed: His government will continue to consider its principal international obligations to constantly strengthen the unity of the socialist community. He said the present stage of Hungarian-Mongolian relations was characterized by further deepening of close cooperation between the two countries.

FALUVEGI ON FOREIGN TRADE, CONSUMER ECONOMY

LD211855 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1815 GMT on 19 November, in its "Radio Dairy" program, carries an interview with Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office. The moderators are Mihaly Galik and Akos Mester, who introduce Faluvegi and announce the telephone numbers which members of the public can dial to submit questions to the deputy premier. The voices of the two moderators are not distinguishable.

[Moderator] "And now let us start on our real topic. The end of the year is approaching and at this time we usually review the year. I would like to ask our guest to give us a summary of what has happened. How are the main targets set at the beginning of the year being realized?"

[Faluvegi] "We have the balance of 10 months in front of us. On the basis of this I can state that the main targets of the people's economy will be attained this year, it seems, especially if the time remaining is used for honest work. So what was the main goal? The preservation of solvency, and a reasonable surplus in non-rouble terms and balanced foreign trade with the CEMA countries. This was the first year that we planned not only to stem the increase in our debts but to start paying some of them back, so to speak. This was linked to a very modest growth in national income, to a very severe 10 percent reduction in investments and also, unfortunately, to a reduction of real wages and the maintenance of consumption at current levels."

[Moderator] "As far as I am aware of the figures, and I may be wrong, the growth in national income has been somewhat faster than expected."

[Faluvegi] "Yes, now the easiest way of drawing up this balance is to list those areas where the goals have been attained and those where the problems remain the same. The economy indeed accelerated in the middle of the year, primarily in the area of industrial production, and in agriculture the results for animal husbandry and plant production will approach the planned figure. This is no small achievement in the dry weather experienced this year. In the area of investments we shall, more or less, be able to stick to the guidelines, and the balance of investments has improved this year.

"And now to the areas where we have problems. In industry, the engineering sector which is very important to us, is still not achieving a sufficiently consistent and determined foreign trade output; it is lagging behind a bit, and in agriculture this year the price drop was very severe."

[Moderat[illegible] You mean foreign markets, jus[illegible] listeners [illegible] misunderstand..

[Faluvegi] "Yes, on foreign markets. We lost about $100 million this year, so these circumstances have the overall result that although our foreign trade balance will be close to the planned figure, we will probably not completely achieve the projected improvement in non rouble terms, but we have reduced our accumulated debts."

"And now, I presume that what the listeners are really interested in is the situation of consumption and prices. Well, consumption has increased slightly instead of staying at the same level as planned. Wages being paid out are somewhat higher than planned, mainly in the small economy sectors and also in industry to a certain extent. Consumer prices will also be 1 percent higher as a consequence of this. Real wages will be around the planned level. Finally, I can state that overall we are counting on the fulfillment of the plan, and this is very important from next year's point of view."

"Next year's plan is on the drawing board, and as it happens it will come before the government in the next few days. We are proposing a plan, having drawn the conclusions of this year's plan, in which we preserve the obligation of maintaining the balance. We will arrest the reduction of investments and real wages next year. But this formula can only be realized if we increase our economic output, and this is why we are counting on a growth of about 2.5 to 3 percent in national income -- a faster growth than this year. So I can say that perhaps we do not need to tighten our belts up another notch but we should not yet be thinking about going to the tailor to have our trousers let out either."

A 5-minute report on an inefficient factory is then given. Faluvegi is asked to comment and he reiterates the government's intention of ensuring that enterprises become more efficient and that productivity increases in factories. In response to a listerner's question of how Hungary is to catch up with the rest of the world in technology, Faluvegi remarks that the country does not have the material and intellectual resources to keep up with the leaders in every field. Nevertheless, research programs in microelectronics are to be submitted to the government in the near future. The presenter then asks Faluvegi about the further tasks still remaining in Hungarian-Soviet cooperation as mentioned by the communique issued after Premier Lazar's visit to the USSR last week.

[Faluvegi] "I can say the following about these talks. These coordinating negotiations are a long process and this work lasts between 1 and 1/2 and 2 years. We have now closed the first stage and I can add -- and I presume it is clear from the communique and from commentaries -- that we concluded this stage with success. So in what aspects were these talks fruitful to us and to our Soviet partner? We could ensure for the Hungarian economy in this first stage the supply of energy and important raw materials at 1985 levels for the years 1986-90."

[Moderator] "This is a great achievement."

[Faluvegi] "Indeed, because if we link all our intended efforts to save energy, to reduce the use of materials, and to modernize technologically then this will be quite a firm foundation for economic growth in 1986-90. This is one of the things I wanted to say. Naturally, we had to take into account the goods required by the Soviet economy, but I can add that the Soviet market will continue to be a large market for Hungary's engineering and chemical sectors. The second stage will involve the expansion that is possible. We shall again survey the mutual interests of the two economies in this framework to see if extra deliveries are possible. Supplies of raw materials can be exchanged for agricultural products; we can mutually expand deliveries in the chemical sector which had been bought by both countries on third markets, capitalist markets to be more precise.

"This would represent a great benefit to both economies because it would enable us to save hard currency. We hope we will not stop at the 1985 delivery levels in this second stage, but that we shall be able to further expand mutual deliveries by about 2 or 3 percent. This will have a stimulating effect on the Hungarian economy."

Faluvegi then speaks about the forthcoming steps along the road of reform which began in 1968 and which became necessary because some of the consequences of the 1968 measures could not be foreseen fully and provided for. Then the moderator asks him about the new enterprise regulators and about who is to benefit from them.

[Faluvegi] "I accept the statement that since in the coming year our social income will not be larger, significantly larger than this year -- well, we hope that it will be 2.5-3 percent higher -- and in any case it is not in our pockets yet, so it cannot yet be distributed. Therefore in the income distribution ratio between the state and the enterprises there will be no significant change whatsoever for next year. Or, more precisely, we are unable to make such changes."

Faluvegi then speaks of the intention of the regulators to give an incentive to those enterprises which work profitably and efficiently and punish those who fail to work in this way.

[Moderator] "In the future, certain types of enterprises will be managed by a board of directors. Many people have asked: Why is it not exclusively the boards' tasks to appoint the manager? Why is it necessary to have the agreement of the supervisory organ in advance of the appointment?"

[Faluvegi] "Well, let us be clear about this: In the majority of cases, at enterprises where the manager is to be appointed on a competitive basis, by the collectives or by bodies elected by the collectives, there will be multiple nominations. Thus, the right of the ministry is not to say whose election it agrees with but rather its task is to express its opinion, before the nomination takes place, on whether the given person is qualified to participate in the selection process. In any given case, the ministry will express its opinion on the suitability of three, four, five, or eight candidates, not just one.

"It may still be asked why there is a need for control of that sort at all. My view is that it is justified from two points of view. In the majority of cases, the ministry is the founding organ. It exercises legal supervision over the enterprise and it pursues economic policy for the whole branch. These enterprises are still tied in some sense to the ministry and in my opinion, at least in the present phase, it is justified that if the ministry sees some reason for excluding a candidate, it should have the means to do so.

"Let us take the case of some individual who has already failed at two enterprises. In a case like that the ministry can certainly say, when it comes to the management of a large enterprise, that in this case it cannot feel confident in that person, that it feels that he would not be able to carry out his task."

Faluvegi then discussed the government's housing program, which was given added impetus when the government adopted this program 2 weeks ago. Faluvegi lists the reasons which necessitated the program and adds that the govenment looks at the issue at least once every 2 years.

Asked by one of the moderators if housing and economic conditions in general have an influence on Hungary's low birth rate, Faluvegi answers in the affirmative. He goes on to note, however, that there are also other nonfinancial reasons determining the birth rate, such as respect for the family within society and the international situation. He remarks that in the seventies, with a higher rate of eoconomic growth than at present, the size of the average family was no bigger than now.

One of the moderators then introduces the next topic, that of the position of the elderly, by noting that over 20 percent of Hungary's population is made up of old-age pensioners.

The moderator then asks Faluvegi about the role of society in caring for children and the elderly.

[Faluvegi] "That is a very difficult question. As far as the bringing up of children is concerned, the current social policy concept, still under discussion and in the process of being shaped, earmarks some 25 percent of the total cost as the state's share. This is, in fact, the current practice, and scientific research and investigations have established that this is the existing position. This includes the cost of nurseries, kindergartens, schools, family supplements, and so forth. We would like to raise this figure to 35 percent in the course of the next 5-year plan period.

"As far as old age pensions are concerned, quite clearly the amount spent on state care for them has declined in relation to the cost of living in recent years. Yet, the state budget still devotes some 10 percent of the national income to old age pensioners."

In conclusion one of the moderators asks Deputy Premier Faluvegi. "Let me quote the following from the preface to your book The Present-Day Value of Planning. It has always been the mission of planning, as you wrote, to build a bridge between political events, economic conditions, laws, and the interests of social groups. I would like to ask you, now that we have reached the end of our discussion, does that bridge already stand or is the construction of the bridge still being planned?"

[Faluvegi] "I think it can be said without exaggeration that this bridge is already under construction. We have put into practice a great many of these concepts. Yet, I would rather put it this way, that only the piers of the bridge are being built at present. A great deal still needs to be done to ensure that a bridge is built between politics, society, and the economy that will enable more and more generations to cross it toward a more mature, demanding, and better society."

STATE DEVELOPMENT BANK FUNDS VARIOUS PROJECTS

LD261727 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 26 (MTI) -- Over the recent nine months Hungarian companies and cooperatives have been granted 4,000 million forints of budget allocations to their investment projects to raise company investments to 63,000 million forints, 3.3 per cent less than in 1983, as planned.

The State Development Bank granted almost 2,000 million forints for the purpose of energy rationalization. The 246 projects to be completed in this line in 1984 are to save 85,000 and replace 70,000 tonnes of fuel.

The bank allocated over 1,500 million forints for the expansion of the constructing material industry and the trade network, for reasonable material consumption, the modernization of technologies, the development of background industries, and the recycling of wastes and secondary raw materials.

Half of the 50 investment projects aimed at reasonable material consumption and introducing advanced techologies have been completed as planned, and further 10 will be completed in the remaining period of this year. The modernization of profit-making collieries cost less than planned. In the food industry most budget contributions were allocated for the extension of export capacities, the replacement of import and the expansion of home consumption.

The State Development Bank is expected to grant state support for several projects, including the reconstruction of brick factories, the production of concrete tiles, and the recycling of waste and secondary raw material.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES -- Budapest, November 22 (MTI) -- Matyas Domokos, ingoing ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic of Britain, handed over his credentials to Queen Elizabeth II in London Thursday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 22 Nov 84 LD] Budapest, November 22 (MTI) -- Dr Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met Dr Ernst-Friderich Jung, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany to Hungary, who presented his credentials, in Budapest, Thursday. Present was Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy foreign minister. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 22 Nov 84 LD] Budapest, November 22 (MTI) -- Dr Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Hungarian Presidential Council met Dr Afif Isa al-Rawi, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to Hungary, who presented his credentials, in Budapest, Thursday. Present was Rober Garai, deputy foreign minister. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 22 Nov 84 LD] Rangoon, November 20 (MTI) -- Ferenc Turi, who is also ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Burma, presented his credentials to U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Tueaday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 21 Nov 84 LD]

TRADE UNIONS MAKE APPEAL; ORGANIZE AT MEETING

ILO Decision Condemned

LD261745 Warsaw PAP in English 1127 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 25-26 -- The 1st assembly of the national agreement of trade unions launched an appeal to the working people, trade unionists and all progressive peaceful social forces the world over.

The appeal conveyed greetings to the working people, trade unionists in all socialist, capitalist and developing states and stressed that international ties linking the working people the world over should be an effective barrier against threats posed by imperialism, militarism, revanchism and international reaction which impose an unrestrained growth of armaments trying to solve all international disputes with the use of force.

We are indignant at the latest decisions concerning Poland taken by the International Labour Organization (ILO) which confirm that the ILO is an instrument of policy of some Western superpowers directed against Poland and other socialist states.

We warmly support initiatives of the socialist community states and other countries and socio-political forces aiming at the building of confidence and detente in the East-West relations, the appeal said.

AFP: New Structure Formed

NC261045 Paris AFP in English 1039 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 25 (AFP) -- The myriad new mini-unions set up by Polish authorities two years ago, after Solidarity was outlawed, were today linked in a new national structure pledged to "socialism without deviation."

The "Understanding on the National Scale Between Unions" (OPZZ) was reached at a two-day congress for 1,106 delegates at Bytom near Katowice, which elected as president Alfred Miodowicz, the steelworkers' federation president.

Mr Miodowicz, quoted today by the Polish news agency PAP, came out against trade union pluralism, which he said could "only divide the workers." His comments echoed official directives.

Solidarity ex-leader Lech Walesa, who had called in September for "immediate re-establishment of trade union freedoms and rights," commented that the unions in the new structure were "nothing to do" with him.

A prime mover in the new organisation, Rajmund Moric, called for revision of the historic August 1980 Gdansk agreements, which led to Solidarity. The new unions had inherited all that was "progressive," he added.

The OPZZ represents some 20,000 mini-unions -- one per factory -- and more than 100 professional federations. It will have a 210-member council and will respect the "independence" and "self-management" of its component parts.

SEJM TO COVENE 56TH SESSION 3 DECEMBER

ID261900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene its 56th session on 3 December. The agenda includes a first reading of the deputies draft of the constitution law on the date of the end of the term of office of the Sejm, a draft budget law for next year, and also a resolution concerning the balance of payments for 1985. The deputies' question time is also envisaged as part of the agenda.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MATTERS

AU260924 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau reports that the Council of Ministers was in session on 19 November. The Council of Ministers adopted the 1985 Central Annual Plan and approved the drafts of the state budget, the balance of payments, and the credit plan for 1985, which are closely connected with the annual plan. This constitutes another stage in our efforts to achieve the aims of the 3-year national socioeconomic plan.

The main goal of the 1985 Central Annual Plan is to improve economic balance and to maintain investment outlays at the 1984 level.

The 1985 plan is aimed at economic growth. The national income should increase 3-3.5 percent. It is expected that the flow of consumer goods will increase over 4 percent, including a 1.8-2.1 percent increase in the flow of food. Industrial production should reach the level of 104-104.5 percent. Some 190,000 apartments will be built, including some 130,000 socialized and some 60,000 private apartments.

Everyone must work honestly and effectively to achieve these tasks. All initiatives to improve economic management, to promote thrift, to eliminate waste, to tap organizational reserves, and to widen the application of technological progress are especially valuable.

The planned socioeconomic development of the country will take place under difficult economic conditions and further growth in the population, amounting to over 300,000 persons a year. We should bear in mind that the area of arable land is decreasing.

The Council of Ministers evaluated the country's fiscal situation and laid down the 1985 policy in this regard. Despite obvious improvements, the country's fiscal situation continues to be difficult and cannot be regarded as balanced. Increases in industrial production and productivity are being achieved at too high a cost. The extent to which the structure of production is being changed is insufficient, and this continues to hinder exports and speeding up the flow of consumer goods. The population's cash incomes continue to exceed the planned incomes and investment outlays continue to increase, but investment results are not proportional to the increasing costs of investments. In view of this the country's fiscal situation requires more effective measures to ensure that we are able to finance or socioeconomic tasks.

In order to protect the condition of population, the 1985 budget draft envisages subsidies on food. Almost Z300 billion will be spent in subsidies for developing agriculture and the food economy. Budget expenditures on education will increase 8.9 percent and some 15 percent on social and cultural projects. Almost Z59 billion will be provided for the Cultural Development Fund.

The Council of Ministers adopted the 1985 draft budget law and the draft resolution on some principles of the implementation of the 1985 state budget. Ministers will submit individual sections of the budget bill to the appropriate Sejm commission. The administration of the central cooperative unions have been asked to do likewise.

The Council of Ministers approved of the 1985 draft proposals on the Cultural Development Fund. These draft proposals had already been approved by the National Culture Council.

The Council of Ministers also approved the balance of payments, the draft credit plan, the balance sheet of the population's cash incomes and expenditures, and the principles of the monetary and credit policy in 1985.

In line with the principles of the 1985 Central Annual Plan, the banks will primarily grant preferential loans to the enterprises that produce good quality articles, provide services for the population and agriculture, promote food production, and export their goods.

The Council of Ministers considered the draft Sejm resolution listing the goods and services for which official prices are fixed and those to which adjustable prices apply. These lists will help curb opportunities for manipulating prices for goods and services of basic importance for the population.

The Council of Ministers also studied the preliminary draft regulations concerning the contracted prices for consumer goods. These regulations will counter excessive increases in such prices.

JARUZELSKI, RAKOWSKI ADDRESS VOIVODAS CONFERENCE

AU231212 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Nov 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski spoke at a conference of voivodas at the Office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 19 November. The conference examined the tasks of the state administration stemming from the 17th PZPR Plenum and from the current socioeconomic situation.

M. Rakowski described the duties of the state administration in light of the 17th plenum decisions. The state administration has bravely defended the most important values of socialism during the past 4 years, he said. It was sometimes difficult for us, but our toil has brought visible results and has created a satisfactory situation and reality. A great effort is still needed today and tomorrow in order to consolidate the people's state, its institutions, and law and order.

Recalling the characteristics of the sociopolitical situation that has taken shape in Poland over the past few weeks, the deputy premier pointed out the downward trend in political emotions, and the return to a calm and rational view of the country's domestic problems. The authorities' rapid and determined action has been an important feature encouraging the above process. This kind of activity affords the opportunity to increase the socialist state's prestige and the party's leadership role, and to drive home to our citizens the conviction that the line of the Ninth PZPR Congress, a line of accord and struggle, will be consistently implemented.

Our adversaries, M. Rakowski said, do not pass up any opportunity to weaken the normalization process of socioeconomic relations in Poland. Anti-Polish and anticommunist centers in the West and their supporters in Poland, antisocialist forces, are continuing their efforts to keep our country in a state of constant unrest. It is in this context that the tasks presented by the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum should be seen, M. Rakowski stressed.

We are continuing a sharp political struggle, inside work places as well. Every case of indifference toward the justified demands of workers and every sign of insensitivity toward working problems is being taken advantage of by our adversaries. This fact gives particular obligations to state administration, which will be responsible for organizing activity designed to satisfy all the essential needs of citizens, Rakowski said. The tasks which the 17th plenum has laid down for the state administration include an entire series of undertakings serving to objectively consolidate the administration's position and increase the guarantees behind its good service toward the citizens and the state.

At the end of the conference, a speech was made by Wojciech Jaruzelski, who referred to the topics of the discussion and stressed that the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum has established a great opportunity to strengthen the socialist state and increase the effectiveness of the administration's influence in the service of citizens and the country.

The premier recalled that the greatest responsibility for the entire sphere of life in the country falls on those people who have the broadest powers and scope, in other words the central administration. If something evil is happening in the countryside, it is often because the central administration is not always capable of convincing, teaching, and above all, executing. But this does not discharge the local authorities from their responsibility. Our degree of decentralization means that the local authorities have the possibility of broad activity. They should avail themselves of this possibility more and more.

W. Jaruzelski described the need to constantly increase social confidence in the deeds of the socialist authorities as a fundamental task. This is closely connected with widening the social base of government. The premier said that constantly increasing the circle of people conscious of their joint decisionmaking role and thus jointly responsible for the state's fortunes is a key issue. Here he stressed the importance of the people's councils, trade unions, and self-management bodies. He also stressed the great importance of the system of social consultations as a valuable method of activity, of which we must make increasingly broader and better use.

Speaking about the various negative phenomena such as low social and work discipline, mismanagement, cliquishness, and abuse of office, W. Jaruzelski stressed that these are areas of tough and ceaseless struggle; this struggle will be all the more effective if it has a greater social backing among people who actively support the struggle against evil and social pathology in all its forms.

Finally, the premier said: We have very many tasks, and they are varied. But there is one goal, the consolidation of the socialist state. Cadre policy is exceptionally important in this sphere. The cadre reviews now commencing should most of all be a thorough and clear way of rewarding and promoting people who work well, creatively, and honestly, but it should also be a way of revealing and firmly removing shortcomings and weaknesses.

INSPECTION BODIES HOLD CONFERENCE, HEAR SPEAKER

LD230056 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] A conference of inspection bodies subordinate to the central state administration has taken place at the Office of the Council of Ministers. Representatives of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission and the Central Committee Correspondence Control, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Citizens' Militia's Main Headquarters, and cooperative inspection bodies also took part.

The head of the Office of the Council of Ministers, General of Division Michal Janiszewski, who took part in the conference and discussed the tasks and coordination of the professional inspection apparatus' work, also spoke of its role in finding and liquidating causes of weaknesses and shortcomings in the state economy and administration and in presenting examples worthy of dissemination.

BARCIKOWSKI CHAIRS PARTY OFFICIALS' MEETING

LD211435 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] A meeting of first secretaries of party organizations from 208 key enterprises of the country is being held in Warsaw. The meeting is also attended by economic secretaries of PZPR voivodship committees, first secretaries of party organizations from ministries and central offices, and representatives of the largest economic ministries. The discussion is chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss ways and methods of implementing next year's tasks, which will be decisive for the balance sheet of the 3-year plan and constitute a starting point for a future 5-year plan. Opinions and resolutions of the meeting will be presented at a party Central Committee meeting devoted to this issue.

The basis for next year's plan was introduced by Manfred Gorywoda. The tasks of enterprise party organizations resulting from the plan for next year were discussed by Marek Holdakowski.

Economic Problems Discussed

LD230002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Today's working session of party voivodship committee economic secretaries and first secretaries of party organizations at ministries and central offices, which took place at the PZPR Central Committee Building, was devoted to current and next year's economic problems. Aims and instruments of next year's pay policy, the financial situation of enterprises, problems of materials supply, directions of and instruments for setting in order the line of investments next year, principles of pricing policy, and issues of market supply were discussed, among other things. The session was chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski. Representatives of the leaderships of economic ministries were present.

GUCWA-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ARGENTINA

LD262327 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] At the invitation of the National Congress of Argentina a delegation of the Sejm led by the Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa has arrived in Buenos Aires. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by representatives of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of Argentina.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MEMBERS OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

21 November Meetings

AU212136 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2054 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/11/1984 -- Wednesday morning, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received Aarno Aitamurto, general secretary of the Finnish Communist Party, Enrique Curiel, deputy general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, Rene Piquet, member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, Antonio Bassolino, member of the direction of the Italian Communist Party, Joaquim Gomes dos Santos, member of the Political Commission, secretary of the CC of the Portuguese Communist Party, Hiroshi Tachiki, standing member of the Presidium of the CC of the Japanese Communist Party, who participate in the proceedings of the 13th Congress of the RCP as representatives of those parties.

The guests thanked for having been invited to participate in the proceedings of the great forum of the Romanian Communists and addressed Nicolae Ceausescu and the RCP leadership warm salutes and best wishes on behalf of the leaderships of the communist parties they represented. At the same time they appreciated highly the wide range of domestic and international issues approached in the report Nicolae Ceausescu presented to the congress highlighting the major significance of the ideas concerning the need to remove the danger of war, to diminish tension in the world, the importance of the peoples' joint struggle for building a climate of peace, understanding and wide collaboration among nations. In the context highlighted was the important role played by Romania in the international life and the value of her initiatives regarding peace and disarmament, the elimination of the danger of a new war, as well as all the other vital issues of the contemporary world.

At the same time, the Communists, all Romanian people were conveyed wishes of success in the implementation of the important resolutions to be endorsed at the current congress, of the programmes for Socialist Romania's multilateral development.

Greeting the guests, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the wishes extended and feelings expressed and conveyed in turn to the leaderships of the respective communist parties a cordial salute and wishes of success in their activity. Nicolae Ceausescu also stressed that the participation of those parties' representatives in the 13th Congress of the RCP was an expression of the good relations established and developing between the RCP and those parties, a manifestation of their wish to strengthen their colla
future as well.

The RCP general secretary highlighted the outstanding importance of strengthening the unity of action and the solidarity among the communist and workers' parties in the struggle for the settlement in the peoples' interests of the big issues of today's world.

Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the determination of the RCP to work in future as well for strengthening the relation of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with the communist and workers' parties, with all democratic, progressive, anti-imperialist forces, to actively contribute to the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met on November 21 with leaders of other communist and worker parties from European, Asiatic, African, Latin-American countries, from the USA, Canada and Australia, attending the 13th RCP Congress.

The RCP general secretary thanked the central committees of the respective parties for their decision to send delegations to the 13th RCP Congress, stressing that this is an expression of the fine relations between the RCP and these parties, of their solidarity.

Referring to international issues, Nicolae Ceausescu said that under the current circumstances, the communist and worker parties, other parties and anti-imperialist, progressive forces should do their best for the cessation of the arm race, nuclear in particular, for disarmament, for a policy of peace, detente and broad international cooperation. Emphasis was placed on the need for all peoples, progressive and democratic forces -- communist and worker parties in particular -- to rally their efforts, under the current circumstances, to check the course towards tension and war, for the assertion of the policy of peace and social progress, for the settlement of the major and serious issues facing our epoch and for a better and more just world.

Thanking the guests for their participation in the work of the great forum of Romanian Communists, Nicolae Ceausescu wishes the parties represented at the congress, their leaders, success in their activity devoted to the respective countries, progress and prosperity, in their struggle for peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, attended these interviews which passed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

22 November Meetings

AU231339 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2037 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, met on November 22 with heads of delegations of socialist and communist parties of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America and representatives of national liberation movements who attended the 13th Congress of the RCP.

Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed thanks to the respective parties' central committees and leaderships for having sent representatives to the 13th Congress of the RCP, considering it an expression of the good relations between our parties and peoples, as a manifestation of the solidarity and will to collaborate in future as well for the settlement of the big issues of international life, in the interests of every nation, of the progress, democracy, freedom, national independence and peace.

Stressing the preoccupation of the RCP and Romanian state, of the Romanian people, just like, in fact, of all peoples for the halting of the arms race, for disarmament, nuclear above all, Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the outstanding importance of consolidating the collaboration and solidarity in the joint struggle for the attainment of human kind's aspirations after progress and welfare, after the building of a new international economic order, of a better and more just world on our planet.

During the meeting, that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that the RCP, the Romanian people wished to closely collaborate with the socialist and workers' parties, with the democratic parties and national liberation movements represented at the congress, to whom he conveyed best wishes of success in their entire activity, in the struggle for peace, for independence and a better and more just world, of peace, understanding and collaboration.

Bulgaria's Milko Balev

AU212118 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2021 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/11/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on November 21 Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the BCP, head of the Bulgarian Communist Party's delegation to the 13th Congress of the RCP.

Expressing keen thanks for the invitation to attend the congress, an event of outstanding importance in the Romanian people's life, the head of the delegation conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the BCP, president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, warmest greetings, cordial wishes of good health and success, of prosperity for the friendly Romanian people.

Appreciating the presence of the Bulgarian Communist Party's delegation to the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party as an expression of the good relations between the two parties, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that Todor Zhivkov be conveyed from Elena Ceausescu and himself a warm salute and best wishes and to the friendly Bulgarian people wishes of new and ever more important achievements in socialist construction.

During the interview, that passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, stress was laid with satisfaction on the ever upward course of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples and the wish was reiterated to develop these relations on various planes, to intensify the contacts and consultations, to seek out new ways and domains of collaboration and cooperation, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and progress in the world.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

CSSR's Jozef Lenart

AU212120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2021 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/11/1984 -- On November 21 the head of the RCP and Romanian state, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia attending the proceedings of the 13th Congress of the RCP.

During the talks that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere the sides highlighted the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples and pointed out the decisive importance of the Romanian-Czechoslovak summit dialogue for the expansion and deepening of these relations to mutual benefit and to that of the cause of peace and socialism in general.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated.

GDR's Werner Krolikowski

AU212041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/11/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received, on November 21, Werner Krolikowski, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, leader of the SUPG delegation attending the proceedings of the 13th RCP Congress.

The leader of the delegation conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SUPG, president of the Council of State of the GDR. Likewise, the guest was highly appreciative of the report read by Nicolae Ceausescu at the 13th RCP Congress, of the programmes of Socialist Romania's economic and social development in the ensuing years and in perspective.

Hailing the presence of the SUPG delegation at the 13th RCP Congress as an expression of the fine relations between the two parties, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that Erich Honecker be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes.

During the talk which passed in warm and comradely atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the SUPG, between Romania and the GDR expanded and deepened continuously, in keeping with the orientations and understandings set during summit meetings, it was assessed that Romania's and the GDR's growing economic and technico-scientific potential provided favourable conditions for the further amplification and deepening of the mutual cooperation and in other domains of common interest.

International issues were approached and stress was laid on the importance of the intensification of the people's struggle for disarmament and security in the continent, for the establishment of a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation the world over.

Paul Verner, member of the CC of the SUPG and of the Council of State of the GDR, and Herbert Plaschke, GDR's ambassador in Romania, attended the interview.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, also attended.

Hungary's Lajos Mehes

AU212130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2033 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/11/1984 -- On November 21 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received Lajos Mehes, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the HSWP, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party delegation attending the 13th Congress of the RCP.

On the occasion Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a warm salute and best wishes on behalf of the CC of the HSWP and of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the CC of the HSWP. Highlighting the importance of the current congress of the Romanian Communists, the guest addressed congratulations for the special results achieved by the Romanian people as presented in the report read to the congress, and for the ample programme of multilateral development of the Socialist Romania.

Viewing the HSWP delegation's attending the 13th congress as an expression of the good relations between the two parties, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that on his own behalf and on behalf of the CC of the RCP Janos Kadar and the CC of the HSWP be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes and addressed wishes of success in the socialist construction of the country to the friendly Hungarian people.

During the talk that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides highlighted the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the HSWP, between Romania and Hungary. The sides also expressed the wish to expand and strengthen with joint effort the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples in various domains of activity, to the benefit of both peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and understanding.

Approaching certain problems of the current international life, the sides pointed out the need for greater efforts to be made in view of a resumption of the course towards detente, strengthened confidence and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Excutive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated in the interview.

SFRY's Dobrivoje Vidic

AU212124 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2026 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/11/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received on November 21. Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, leader of the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia attending the proceedings of the 13th RCP Congress.

Being highly appreciative of the report and other documents presented at the high forum of the Romanian Communists, the leader of the delegation conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute from Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY and from the Presidium of the CC of the LCY.

Hailing the presence of the LCY delegation at the 13th RCP Congress as an expression of the fine relations between the two parties, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that Ali Sukrija, and the Presidium of the CC of the LCY be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes and the Yugoslav peoples wishes of progress and prosperity, from himself and from the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview which passed in a warm comradely atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the growing course of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the LCY, between Romania and Yugoslavia, as well as the joint wish to amplify these traditional relations to the benefit of the two countries, peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace.

Problems of the world political situation were also approached with emphasis on the importance of the intensification of the cooperation among countries for a policy of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, attended.

Cuba's Sergio Del Valle

AU212108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2050 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 21/11/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received on November 21 Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba, member of the Council of State, minister of public health, leader of the delegation of the CP of Cuba attending the 13th RCP Congress.

The leader of the delegation conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the CC of the CP of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, from the CC of the CPC and from the Cuban People. He was highly appreciative of the report read by Nicolae Ceausescu at the 13th congress, of the programme of Romania's socio-economic development in the following period.

Hailing the presence of the delegation of CP of Cuba at the 13th RCP Congress as an expression of the fine relations between the two parties, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that Fidel Castro, the CC of the CP of Cuba, the Cuban Communists be conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes and the Cuban people wishes of progress and prosperity.

During the interview, which passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, satisfaction was expressed at the evolution of relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, which developed steadily, in keeping with understandings reached during summit meetings and talks.

It was assessed that these relations could further develop on various planes and cooperation on an international plane could be strengthened to contribute to the settlement of the major issues facing mankind.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, attended.

DPRK's Pak Song-chol

AU212004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/11/1984 -- On November 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-president of the DPR of Korea, leader of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea, who attend the works of the 13th congress. The guest conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and best wishes from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea, and Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CCof the Workers' Party of Korea. The guest was highly appreciative of the results scored by the Romanian people led by the RCP, by Nicolae Ceausescu, in between the 12th and 13th RCP Congresses and wished the Romanian people new successes in the implementation of the important targets to be set by the current forum of Romanian Communists.

Hailing the presence of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea to the 13th RCP Congress as an expression of the fine relations between the two parties, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea be conveyed a cordial salute and wished the friendly Korean people new and important successes in the socialist construction, in the reunification of the fatherland, in building a free and independent Korea.

During the talk held on the occasion which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, stess was laid on the growing course of the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples, which deepen continuously, in keeping with summit understandings. It was also assessed that these relations could be developed in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, attended the interview.

MPR's Mangaljabyn Dash

AU212114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2024 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/11/1984 -- On November 21 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received Mangaljabyn Dash, secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], head of that party's delegation to the 13th Congress of the RCP.

The guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a warm message and best wishes on behalf of Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]. At the same time he appreciated highly the report read before the congress by Nicolae Ceausescu and wished full success to the Communists, to all the Romanian people in the implementation of the targets to be endorsed by the forum of the Communists in Romania.

Considering the MPRP delegation's attending the 13th Congress of the RCP to be an expression of the good relations between the two parties, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that on his behalf a warm salute and best wishes be conveyed to Jambyn Batmonh and wishes of progress and prosperity and new successes in the economic and social development of the country for the Mongolian people.

During the talks that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides pointed out the good relations of friendship and collaboration existing between the two parties and states, that develop continuously in the spirit of the agreements and treaties extant between the two countries. The sides also considered that conditions existed for a further diversification of these relations to the advantage of the socialist construction in Romania and Mongolia, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the general cause of peace and socialism.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated in the interview.

SRV's Nguyen Duc Tam

AU212102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2045 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/11/1984 -- On Nobember 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, head of the delegation of the CP of Vietnam to the 13th RCP Congress.

The head of the delegation conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, to the RCP and Romanian state leadership a friendly salute, wishes of good health and happiness from Le Duan, general secretary of the CC of the CP of Vietnam, and Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The guest expressed satisfaction at participating in the Romanian Communists' big forum and assessed highly the report delivered by Nicolae Ceausescu to the congress, the programmes of Socialist Romania's multilateral development in the next period. At the same time, he addressed the RCP, the Romanian Government and people keen thanks for the support given to the Vietnamese people's liberation struggle, as well as in the work of building socialism.

Considering the presence of the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam at the 13th RCP Congress as an expression of the good relations between the two parties, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that the party and state leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam be conveyed a friendly salute from him and the RCP leadership and best wishes, and the Vietnamese people be conveyed wishes of fresh success in socialist construction.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, mutual wish was expressed to further develop the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, based on the summit understandings and talks, to mutual benefit, in the interests of the general cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Egyptian Delegate

AU231340 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2040 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on November 22 Hilmi 9 Hadidi, secretary general of the National Democratic Party of Egypt, who attended the 13th RCP Congress. The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu from President Muhammed Husni Mubarak a warm message of friendship. Assessing highly the 13th RCP Congress proceedings, the report presented at the opening of the proceedings, he expressed satisfaction at the decision of the Communists, of the whole Romanian people that Nicolae Ceausescu be re-elected to the high office of general secretary of the party.

Thanking for the message and for the feelings expressed, the leader of the RCP and Romanian state requested that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak be conveyed a warm, friendly salute. Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the presence of the delegation of the National Democratic Party of Egypt at the current RCP Congress as emphasizing the good relations between the two parties and the mutual wish to further develop them.

During the interview, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, they highlighted the mutual determination to consolidate the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration in international arena, in the struggle for peace and understanding, for economic and social progress.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP attended the interview.

Syrian Ba'th Delegate

AU231518 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2105 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/22/1984 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on November 22 the chief delegate of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Syria, Mut'ib Shanan, member of the National Command of the party, who attended the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

The RCP and Romanian state leader was conveyed a message of friendship and wishes of success, good health and happiness on behalf of the secretary-general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, as well as wishes of progress and prosperity for the friendly Romanian people. The Syrian chief delegate was highly appreciative of the report represented at the congress, which offers a telling image of Romania's outstanding achievements under the leadership of the RCP and of Nicolae Ceausescu, showing that he was impressed by the country's development prospects.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that warm wishes of good health and happiness be conveyed to President Hafiz al-Asad as well as wishes of progress and prosperity for the friendly Syrian people. The RCP and Romanian state leader considered the participation of the delegation of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Syria in the great forum of the Romanian Communists as an expression of the positive course of the ties of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two parties, between Romania and Syria.

During the talk which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the two parties and countries' determination was expressed to further strengthen their cooperation on multiple planes, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration worldwide.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Iraqi Delegate

AU231458 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2045 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1984 -- RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, received on November 22 the head of delegation of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq, 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Ghafur, member of the party's Regional Command, who attended the 13th RCP Congress.

Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a friendly message from Saddam Husayn, secretary-general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, president of the Iraq Republic. The guest congratulated the Romanian party and state leader for the report delivered to the congress, highlighting that he was powerfully impressed with the ideas comprised in the document, especially those referring to the situation in the Middle East which cast light on Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's constructive position in connection with the necessity of intensifying the struggle for peace, of solving all states of tension and conflict by peaceful, negotiated means only.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and for the appreciation expressed and conveyed to President Saddam Husayn a cordial salute. The RCP general secretary mentioned that the Iraqi delegation's participation in the Romanian Communists' Congress illustrated the good relations established between the two (?parties) and their upward course.

During the interview that proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, they pointed to the mutual wish to expand and deepen the economic relations between the two countries, the collaboration between the parties, to strengthen the collaboration on an international plane, to both peoples' benefit, in the interests of the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Israeli Labor Party Delegate

AU231454 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2112 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on November 22 Uzi Baram, secretary-general of the Israel Labour Party, head of the delegation of the Israel Labour Party who attended the 13th Congress of the RCP.

The secretary-general of the Israel Labour Party handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Shimon Peres, president of the Israel Labour Party and prime minister of Israel.

In turn, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed his salute to the president of the Israel Labour Party and Israeli prime minister and to the leadership of the Israel Labour Party.

During the interview, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, they evoked the good relations between the RCP and the Israel Labour Party. Expressed was also the wish to amplify and diversify these relations, to mutual benefit, in the interest of developing the relations of cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Israel, between the two peoples, to the benefit of the cause of international peace and understanding.

In this context, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the need for efforts to be intensified toward achieving a global, just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Israeli MAPAM Delegate

AU231510 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2052 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1984 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Thursday, November 22, Hanan Erez, member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the United Workers Party-MAPAM of Israel, who attended the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a message from MAPAM Secretary-General Victor Shem Tov as well as wishes of good health and success in his activity for the Romanian people's welfare and happiness.

Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes to the secretary-general of the United Workers Party-MAPAM and the CC of that party.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, reference was made to the good relations between the RCP and MAPAM, and willingness was expressed to further work for their development.

Nicolae Ceausescu pointed in that context to the special importance of further efforts toward achieving a global, just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Libyan Delegate

AU231506 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2058 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on November 22, Muhammad Mahumud Hijazi, head of the delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, member of the General Secretary of the General People's Congress, secretary for People's Committees affairs, who participated in the big forum of Romanian Communists.

On behalf of the leader of the Great September 1 Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, as well as of the General People's Congress and on his own behalf, the guest thanked for the invitation to attend the 13th RCP Congress, an opportunity to see with great satisfaction the party's full unity round the RCP, round Nicolae Ceausescu, which was mirrored in the Romanian Communists' unanimous will to re-elect Nicolae Ceausescu, a friend of the Libyan people, to the head of the party. During the interview Nicolae Ceausescu was addressed a warm message of friendship and best wishes from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, as well as the will for continuous development and deepening of the good relations of freindship and collaboration between the two countries, between the Romanian Communist Party and the General People's Congress.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and addressed the leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya wishes of good health, of prosperity for the friendly Libyan people.

During the interview, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, mutual wish was reiterated to develop and diversify the multilateral Romanian-Libyan relations both on a bilateral plane and on international matters of mutual interest.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Somali Delegate

AU231344 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2042 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1984 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Thursday Brig.-Gen. Ahmed Suleyman Abdulle, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, minister of internal affairs, chief delegate of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party to the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

The guest handed over a message to Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of President Mohammed Siad Barre.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and conveyed the Somali president his warm salute.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, willingness was expressed to develop the Romanian-Somali relations in various domains of mutual concern, economic cooperation in particular. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the implementation of summit understandings for the further expansion and deepening of those fine relations on mutually advantageous bases.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Malagasy Delegate

AU201941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/11/1984 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu met on November 20 with Richard Andriamanjato, leader of the Party of the Congress for the Independence of Madagascar-AKFM, member of the Revolutionary Council, who is attending the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

The guest thanked for having been invited to attend the proceedings of the Romanian Communists' forum and conveyed the RCP and Romanian state leader a warm salute on behalf of the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Didier Ratsiraka. The guest was appreciative of the questions approached in the report read before the congress by the RCP general secretary.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the wishes addressed to him, and requested that warm greetings and best wishes be conveyed to the president of Madagascar.

During the talk which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, reference was made to the fine relations established and developing between the RCP and the AKFM, between Romania and Madagascar, and mutual wish was expressed to further expand and deepen them on various planes, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding. The exchange of opinions on current international issues pointed to the significance of further efforts toward improving the world political climate, intensifying cooperation among developing countries for the ensurance of their economic and social progress, for a policy of peace, security and understanding all over the world.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Moroccan Delegate

AU201947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/11/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, met on Tuesday, November 20, with Ali Yata, secretary-general of the CC of the Parti du Progres et du Socialisme (PSP) of Morocco, who attends the proceedings of the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP.

Ali Yata thanked for the invitation to take part in the works of the great forum of Romanian Communists which he considers as an event of tremendous importance in the life of the party, of the whole Romanian people. The guest warmly congratulated Nicolae Ceausescu on the report read before the congress highlighting the remarkable value of the ideas contained in this document which enrich the heritage of worker, revolutionary theory and practice. Furthermore, he was highly appreciative of the great achievements the Romanian people has scored in building the new society.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the positive course was underscored of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the PPS of Morocco and the wish was expressed to further expand them in the interest of the two peoples, of the development of cooperation between the two countries, of the general cause of peace and understanding in the world.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

RCP CC HOLDS RECEPTION AT END OF CONGRESS

AU230800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2110 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1984 -- The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party gave a reception at the Palace of Sports and Culture in Bucharest on November 22 in the evening to mark the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

Attending were Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu and the other members of the RCP leadership, full and alternate members of the CC of the RCP, members of the Central Party Collegium, of the Central Auditing Commission, the delegates to the congress and numerous invited guests.

The delegations of the communist, worker, socialist and social democratic parties, of other democratic, progressive parties and organizations, of national liberation movements and other advanced, anti-imperialist social and political forces from all continents that attended the great forum of the Romanian Communists, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, other members of the diplomatic corps, foreign press correspondents and special envoys of news agencies and publications abroad also participated in the reception.

Nicolae Ceausescu conversed with the foreign chief delegates who attended the congress. The guests warmly congratulated the RCP general secretary on his reelection to the high office, and wished him further success in his activity as head of the RCP and the Romanian state.

After thanking for the congratulations he was addressed, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that the Romanian Communists and people's warmest feelings of friendship and solidarity be conveyed to the leadership of the parties and organizations they were representing.

The RCP general secretary was also congratulated by the heads of diplomatic missions.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO CONGRESS DEPART

23 November Departures

AU232041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/11/1984 -- Delegations and representatives of communist and workers' parties socialist, social-democratic and other parties and democratic, progressive organizations, national liberation movements who attended the 13th Congress of the RCP as guests of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, left Bucharest.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first secretary of the CC of the Ukrainian Communist Party;

-- the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the BCP;

-- the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CC of the CPC, first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Slovakia;

-- the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by Werner Krolikowski, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SED, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR;

-- the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY:

-- the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, headed by Mangaljabyn Dash, secretary of the CC of the MPRP;

-- the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, headed by Lajos Mehes, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the HSWP, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions;

-- the National Liberation Front of Algeria, led by Ahmed Ali Chazali, member of the Standing Secretariat;

-- the Communist Party of Austria, Erwin Scharf, member of the Political Bureau, of the CC of the party;

-- Socialist Party, French-speaking Wing of Belgium, Roger Gaillez, party secretary-general;

-- Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, Harry Flichtbeil;

-- Cameroon National Union, led by Thomas Ebongalame, secretary of the CC of the party;

-- the Congolese Labour Party, led by Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau, of the party's CC;

-- the Dominican Communist Party led by Jose Antonio Rivas Touras, member of the party's CC;

-- the Party of Working People of Ethiopia, led by Ashagre Yegletu, secretary of the party's CC;

-- the French Socialist Party, led by Martine Buron, national secretary of the party;

-- Mouvement des Radicaux de gauche of France, Jean Roger, member of the National Bureau, senator;

-- Gabonese Democratic Party led by Stanislaw Nigolet, member of the Political Bureau, representing the head of state;

-- the German Communist Party, led by Ewald Stiefvater, member of the party's Steering Committee;

-- the Communist Party of Greece, led by Dimitrios Gontikas, member of the Political Bureau of the Political Bureau of the party's CC;

-- the Greek Communist Party (of the interior) headed by Itannis Bannias, secretary of the CC of the party;

-- United Democratic Left -- EDA -- of Greece led by Manolis Glezos, secretary-general of the party;

-- the Panhellenic Socialist Movement - PASOK - headed by Paraskevas Avgherinos, member of the Executive Bureau of the PASOK CC;

-- the representative of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, Donald Ramotar, member of the CC;

-- the Iraqi Communist Party, led by Ahmed Kasim Ahmed Salem, member of the Political Bureau of the party's CC;

-- the Representative of the United Workers Party - MAPAM - of Israel, Hanan Erez, member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the party's CC;

-- Israel Labour Party, led by 'Uzi Bar'am, general secretary of the party;

-- the Italian Socialist Party led by Angelo Cresco, member of the party's Directorate;

-- the representative of the Democratic Socialist Party of Italy, Alberto Mario Bemporad, member of the party's Directorate;

-- the representative of the Republican Party of Italy Pasquale Bandiera, member of the party's Directorate;

-- the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, led by Muhammed Mahmud Hijazi, secretary of the General People's Congress'

-- Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party's representative, Aloyse Schmitz, member of the CC;

-- the representative of the Party of the Congress for the Independence of Madagascar AKFM, Richard Andriamanjato, leader of the party;

-- the Parti du Progres et du Socialisme of Morocco, Ali Yata, secretary-general of the CC of the Party;

-- the Socialist Union of Popular Forces of Morocco, headed by Mehdi Aladui, member of the Political Bureau of the party's CC;

-- the National Union of Popular Forces of Morocco led by Ahmed Souhaili, member of the Union's CC;

-- the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua led by Bayardo Salmeron, member of the Sandinist Assembly;

-- the Palestinian Communist Party, led by Na'im, Ashab, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC;

-- the Communist Party of Spain, led by Enrique Curiel Alonso, deputy secretary-general of the party;

-- Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, led by Enrique Mugica Herzog, member of the Federal Executive Commission;

-- Sri Lanka Freedom Party, led by Udaya Nanayakkara, member of the party's leadership;

-- the Sudanese Socialist Union, led by Ahmed Abdel Rahman Mohammed, first assistant secretary-general, member of the Executive Bureau, chairman of the Political and Social Committees;

-- the representative of the Parti Socialiste Destourien of Tunisia, Aberrazah Kefi, member of the party's CC, minister;

-- the representative of the Democratic Action Party of Venezuela, Armando Gonzales, member of the National Executive Committee of the party;

-- the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany, represented by Ronald von Kronke.

The guests were seen off by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

24 November Departures

AU241907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Spelling of all names as received]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/11/1984 -- Further delegations and representatives of communist and workers', socialist, social-democratic and other parties and democratic, progressive organizations, national liberation movements, who had attended the 13th Congress of the RCP, left Bucharest on November 24:

-- the Workers' Party of Korea led by Pak Sung-chul, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of that party, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

-- the Communist Party of Cuba, led by Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Political Bureau of the CC, member of the Council of State;

-- the Polish United Workers' Party, headed by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PUWP;

-- People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, led by Mir Saheb Karwai, secretary of the CC of the party;

-- the representative of Communist Party of Argentina, Irene Filomena Rodriguez, member of the Political Commission, secretary of the CC of the party;

-- the representative of the Communist Party of Belgium, Albert de Coninck, member of the CC of that party;

-- the Socialist Party of Chile, headed by Clodomiro Almeyda, the party's secretary general;

-- the representative of the Danish Communist Party, Willy Euglsang, member of the party's Executive Committee;

-- the Communist Party of Ecuador, led by Rene Mauge Mosquera, secretary-general of the party;

-- the Swiss Labour Party's representative, Hansjorg Hofer, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party;

-- the representative of the Finnish Communist Party, Aarno Aitamuro, secretary-general of the party;

-- Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq, headed by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Ghafur, member of the party's regional command;

-- the representative of the Communist Party of Ireland, Andrew Barr, member of the party's National Political Committee;

-- the Communist Party of Israel, led by David Sasha Henin, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the party;

-- the Italian Communist Party, led by Antonio Bassolino, member of the ICP Directorate;

-- the Japan Communist Party, led by Hiroshi Tachiki, standing member of the Presidium of the CC;

-- the representative of the Japan Socialist Party, Tarao Takazawa, assistant secretary-general;

-- the representative of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, Marcel Puty, member of the party's Executive Committee;

-- the Malta Labour Party, led by Sant Salvus, deputy leader of the party;

-- the representative of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Patricia Milligan, member of the party's Executive Committee;

-- the representative of the Cooperative Party of Great Britain, Brian Hellowell, chairman of the party;

-- the representative of the Communist Party of Norway, Gunnar Sorbo, member of the Political Bureau;

-- the Palestine Liberation Organization -- PLO -- led by Zakaria 'Abd al-Rahim, deputy director of the PLO Political Department;

-- the Portuguese Communist Party, led by Joaquim Gomes dos Santos, member of the Political Commission, secretary of the party's CC;

-- the representative of the Left Party-Communists, of Sweden, Bertil Mabrink Uno, member of the Executive Committee of the party;

-- the representative of the Tunisian Communist Party Abdelhamid Ben Mustapha, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the party's CC;

Delegations of parties from San Marino, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Argentina, Burundi, the Cape Verde Republic, Chile, Denmark, Switzerland, Guyana, Leshoto, Norway, Portugal, Mexico also left Bucharest.

The guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Ion Radu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

26 November Departures

AU262012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Spelling of all names as received]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/11/1984 -- On Monday, November 26, other delegations and party representatives that attended the proceedings of the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP left Bucharest:

-- the delegation of the Parti de la Revolution Populaire du Benin, led by Gomina G. Mama Sani, member of that party's Political Bureau;

-- the delegation of the Costa Rican Socialist Party, led by Alberto Salom Echeverria, assistant secretary-general of that party;

-- the representative of the Communist Party of Honduras, Mario Tucios, member of that party's CC;

-- the delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party, led by Abdul Aziz al-Otti, member of the Political Bureau of that party's CC;

-- the representative of the Worker's Party of Jamaica, Elin Thomas, candidate member of the party's Political Bureau;

-- the representative of the Communist Party of Peru, Cesar Augusto Kienez, member of that party's CC;

-- the representative of the Communist Party of Syria, Zaher Abdul Samad, member of the Political Bureau of that party's CC, head of the Propaganda and Information Section;

-- the delegation of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Syria, led by Muteeb Shanan, member of the National Command;

-- The representative of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, Raja Collure, member of the Political Bureau of that party's CC.

Upon departure at Otopeni Airport, the guests were seen off by Richard Winter, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, by full members and alternate members of the CC of the RCP, by party and state activists.

GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Bucharest 26 Nov

AU261106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1021 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/11/1984 -- Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic, arrived in Bucharest on Monday, at noon, on an official visit to Romania. The distinguished guest was welcomed by the Romanian head of state, by members of the government, by other Romanian officials.

Leaders Begin Talks

AU262138 AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/11/1984 -- The official talks between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, started on Monday, November 26 at the Palace of the State Council in Bucharest.

The Hellenic head of state thanked cordially for the invitation to visit Romania, for the friendly reception he was extended at his arrival in Romania, and expressed his deep satisfaction at meeting again with President Nicolae Ceausescu, and conducting another exchange of opinions, stating his conviction that the understandings to be reached would materialize in a further development of the fine ties established between Romania and Greece.

The Romanian president warmly saluted the Greek president's official visit to Romania underscoring that it went down as a major event in the rich chronicle of the two countries' relations. President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his confidence that the new dialogue with President Karamanlis would bear fruitful results, contributing to the expansion and deepening of manysided collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic.

The exchange of opinions between the two presidents started under the sign of the joint wish to further expand the Romanian-Hellenic mutually profitable cooperation, occasioning a wide-scope analysis of the current stage and of the prospects of the two countries' cooperation, as well as of the current issues in the international life, particularly of those relating to the situation in the Balkan area and in Europe.

During the talks it was assessed with satisfaction that the traditional ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Hellenic Republic had expanded over the last few years, owing to the implementation of the accords and measures established during the summit dialogues in Bucharest and Athens. The wish was expressed to boost the two countries' collaboration on an economic plane, conducive to its growth over the next period apt to equal the level of the fine political relations, corresponding to the broad possibilities offered by the economies of Romania and Greece and to the advantages created by their geographical proximity.

Next, opinions were exchanged relating to the situation in Europe and the world. Special attention was given to relations between the Balkan countries, the development of their collaboration and dialogue, at top level included, with a view to creating a zone of peace, good neighborliness, understanding and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons. The two presidents expressed their confidence that the deepening of ties between Balkan countries, their multilateral cooperation served the interests of the peoples in the region, the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world over.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual esteem and understanding.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU262119 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/11/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu gave an official dinner on Monday in honor of the President of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis.

During the dinner President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Konstandinos Karamanlis proposed toasts which were followed with special interest and (?punctuated) by applause.

The dinner proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmospher.

Ceausescu Toast

AU262130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 26 Nov 84

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Toast" -- AGERPRES headline; toast given at dinner in Bucharest on 26 Nov on the occasion of official visit by Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/11/1984 -- I am extremely pleased to address you, in this context too, as well as the officials accompanying you, a warm salute and best wishes of welcome to Socialist Romania.

The visit you pay to our country is another illustration of the fine Romanian-Hellenic relations of friendship and collaboration, of our joint will to expand and develop them on all planes.

On this occasion, I would like to point out again that between our countries, placed as they are in the same area of the continent, traditional friendly and cooperative relations were established and economic and cultural exchanges have developed since olden times. The Romanian and Hellenic peoples have cooperated and supported each other in various mements of their struggle for national assertion, for independence and progress. We are glad to see that these fine ties have registered a continual development over the last few years, that a major role in this respect was played by mutual visits, by the talks we had together, as well as by the understandings covenanted during our interviews in Athens and Bucharest.

I am sure that the current visit too will go down, through its results, as another major moment in the development of Romanian-Hellenic collaboration and cooperation, both bilaterally and in the international arena. This fully meets the two people's interests in progress and independent development, moreover serving the cause of detente, security and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

Especially over the last few years, great tension has cropped up on the international life. One can say that never since the end of the Second World War has mankind been faced with such a serious situation. In this respect, a major role was played by the escalation of the arms race, by nuclear arms escalation in the first place, which resulted in the stockpiling of huge arsenals in the European Continent and throughout the world, apt to destroy mankind several times over. The very existence of life and civilization on our planet is threatened.

Bearing all these in mind, we assess that the fundamental issue of our time is to put an end to the arms race, to make a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, to remove the threat of war, to safeguard peace and peoples' life.

We are particularly concerned over the serious situation created in Europe. We think that everything should be done to halt the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in some West European states and the application of the nuclear countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union and some socialist European countries, to remove medium-range missiles from the continent and, subsequently, all nuclear weapons.

We also think it necessary that any action aimed at using outer space for military purposes should be stopped, that a general agreement on the peaceful use of outer space by various countries should be reached. We hail the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States of America have recently agreed to initiate new talks with a view to reaching mutually acceptable understandings on the whole package of questions relating to nuclear and space weapons. The resumption of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America will be a major factor of disarmament and peace.

Since intermediate-range missiles are of concern to European countries in particular, we deem it necessary that the states on our continent -- the NATO and the Warwaw Treaty countries primarily -- should not take a passive attitude but participate appropriately in negotiations so as an accord be achieved on the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe. In this context, we think that the joint Romanian-Hellenic appeal at the end of last year was an action stemmed from responsibility for our people's fate, for European and world peace.

We give special attention to the Balkan situation. Romania, which has good relations with all the Balkan countries, is firmly for the development of broad bi- and multilateral collaboration in the area, for the negotiated settlement of all the problems which still exist among some Balkan countries, for the transformation of the Balkans into zone of good neighborliness, peace and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. It also backs the creation of such zones in northern and central Europe as well as in other parts of the world.

We hold the view that it is in the interests of peace and security in the Balkans that efforts should be intensified for a political solution to the Cyprus issue. We hope that, during the indirect talks under the UN secretary-general's aegis, a proper solution will be given to that question apt to ensure the two Cypriot communities' peaceful coexistence.

We also attach great significance to the Stockholm conference which is an important opportunity for the continuation of contacts and the discussion of ways and means to implement confidence and security-building measures as well as measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament included. We also think that everything possible should be done for a proper accord to be reached at the Vienna negotiations on troops and arms reduction in Central Europe.

Romania has actively militated for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate litigious issues.

Along this line, we firmly declare for an international conference on the Middle East to be attended by all the states concerned with a view to solving the problems in that area, the Palestinian one in particular, on the basis of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to the setting up of an independent state of its own.

We also consider that the Iran-Iraq war should cease, and a political, negotiated solution be given to the problems between the two countries.

We are deeply concerned over the serious world economic situation, the deepening gaps between rich and poor countries. The North-South talks so far have yielded no real result. We think that developing countries should strengthen their solidarity and collaboration, and take joint action so as to set a common strategy in [word indistinct] negotiations with developed countries to the end of solving such serious problems as underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order. A global solution to economic-financial questions, [word indistinct] the building of a new world economic order are objective demands for the overcoming of the current economic crisis, for world economy's stability and the economic development of all states.

The settlement of the complex problems facing mankind at present requires active participation in the international life of all states, irrespective of their social system, especially of small and medium-sized countries which are directly interested in a policy of collaboration, independence and peace. We declare for a growing role of the United Nations Organization in the international life, in a democratic solution to all questions on which people's peace and progress depend.

I should like to point with satisfaction to the fine collaboration between Romania and Greece both bilaterally and within the UN andother international bodies, and to express my belief that it will expand still more, in the interests and for the benefit of our peoples, of the cause of detente, understanding and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and all over the world.

Convinced that your visit to Romania will go down as another contribution to consolidating the Romanian-Hellenic friendship and collaboration, I should like to toast:

-- To the development of the good ties between our countries and peoples.
-- To the progress and prosperity of the friendly Hellenic people.
-- To your good health, Mr. President.
-- To peace and collaboration throughout the world.
-- To the good health of you all.

Karamanlis Toast

AU262141 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2045 GMT 26 Nov 84

["President Konstandinos Karamanlis' Toast" -- AGERPRES headline; toast given at 26 November dinner in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/11/1984 -- Assessing that his current meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu was of special interest as it provided opportunities for an exchange of views on major problems facing mankind today and a survey of the course of relations between the two countries, President Konstandinos Karamanlis said, inter alia, in the toast he proposed at the official dinner.

Our bilateral relations are excellent as they are underlain by a long-standing friendship linking our peoples. They are both sincere and cordial, and therefore they may be an example to many other peoples.

As a matter of fact, the joint declaration we signed in Bucharest in 1975 and our mutual confidence in certain basic principles we then proclaimed have provided a broad framework for close collaboration between our countries.

According to President Karamanlis' assessment, the evolution of the Romanian-Hellenic ties bore positively on the climate in our region as well.

Mentioning that ten years ago he had inaugurated a multidimensional foreign policy which also included inter-Balkan cooperation, the Hellenic head of state said that, despite a deadlock in the last few years, that cooperation created a new situation in the Balkans area, having peaceful and productive coexistence of its peoples as its salient feature. He reiterated his belief that that cooperation should be furthered and expanded for the benefit of the peninsula and for peace in general.

Expressing his concern over the deterioration of the international situation following, more particularly, the nuclear threat, Konstandinos Karamanlis stated: Since 1979, [word indistinct] the Euromissiles question emerged, I have resolutely and insistently maintained the idea that the sole key to reestablishing detente and safeguarding peace is a balance of forces at the lowest possible level, with its ultimate aim to be complete disarmament of nuclear weapons.

Certainly, the proposals made now and then with regard to the arms race may lessen international tension and the dangers posed to peace. But they are not necessarily conducive to a solution to this question.

It is obvious that this dangerous state of affairs which revolves about the critical issues of Euromissiles is due to mutual mistrust which prevails the international life and more particularly the relations between East and West.

As is known, continuous discussions are held on this matter without results. And these discussions become sterile since lack of good faith and courage add to mutual mistrust.

If the two coalitions and especially the two superpowers are aware of their responsibilities and eliminate mutual mistrust the will easily find the way whereby they can safeguard peace, and the first step can and must be immediate and sincere resumption of dialogue. The scheduling of meetings apt to pave the way for such a dialogue is quite encouraging.

In his toast President Karamanlis also referred to the implications of the economic, social and cultural inequality between North and South which grows ever more dangerous and deteriorates mankind's economic and social stability and indirectly jeopardizes peace. Showing that it was high time that ever more striking inequality had been prevented in a serious and responsible manner, the speaker noted that the developed countries are in duty bound to understand that not only their progress but also their security depended on the promotion of developing countries' economy. In that context, the Hellenic president considered that developing countries, too, should organize themselves so as to capitalize the opportunities they are offered.

Referring to the Cyprus issue, Konstandinos Karamanlis showed that the interntional community should actively and firmly support the UN secretary-general's efforts toward seeking a just solution to that problem.

I think that our countries can contribute, according to their possibilities, not only to establishing calm in our region but also to limiting the dangers which put world peace in jeopardy, President Karmanlis said declaring for a more efficient collaboration between the two states on an international plane.

In conclusion, the Hellenic president stated, addressing President Nicolae Ceausescu: As part of this effort, your contribution, Mr. President, can be precious, as your policy has proved so far. For this further reason I feel special satisfaction at our present meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI MEETS GREEK COUNTERPART

AU262136 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2055 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/11/1984 -- Romania's Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and the foreign minister of the Hellenic Republic, Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, had an interview on Monday afternoon. They surveyed the stage in the application of the understandings (?covenanted in) the interviews between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstandinos Karamanlis and Premier Andreas Papandreou on the development of political relations, the increase and diversification of commercial exchanges, the expansion of economic collaboration as well as the ways of stimulating the Romanian-Hellenic bonds in those domains, of strengthening cooperation in the international arena.

OFFICIAL REVIEWS NATION'S DEVELOPMENT, RELATIONS

AU201453 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP Hungarian 18 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Stefan Birlea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee's Political Executive Committee and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Socialist Republic of Romania: "Decades of Great Changes"]

[Excerpt] In the years of socialism, our party and government have striven incessantly to expand economic and technical-scientific relations with the socialist countries, the developing countries, and all countries of the world, regardless of their social system.

Cooperation with the CEMA countries plays a particularly important role in our foreign economic relations. In this area, we constantly expand and diversify trade exchanges -- primarily with the Soviet Union, but with all your neighbors as well -- and strive to enhance our contribution to the cooperation of the CEMA countries.

With reference to our trade cooperation and technical-scientific relations with the Hungarian People's Republic, we must note that the volume of these has considerably risen, particularly since 1965. Considering the existing possibilities of our people's economies and the agreements that have been reached by our party and state leaders, the necessary prerequisites are at hand for us to further develop economic and technical-scientific cooperation and the exchange of goods between our countries in the 1985-90 period.

The great revolutionary changes that have taken place in the process of the building of an extensively developed socialist society faithfully prove the correctness of RCP policy. Consistently applying the universally valid truths of scientific socialism to the conditions characteristic to our country, our party is striving unshakably to guide Romania toward the splendid objectives of socialism and communism.

SPOKESMAN ON ARTUKOVIC ARREST IN UNITED STATES

AU260[illegible]03 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1150 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, November 22 (TANJUG) -- The U.S. Government's decision to arrest war criminal Andrija Artukovic, although coming with considerable delay, meets the legitimate demands of the Yugoslav peoples and government, Yugoslav Government's press spokesman Zeljko Jeglic stated here today. The Yugoslav Government believes that Artukovic, one of the biggest war criminals who is responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of victims, will finally be brought to court, said Jeglic at his regular weekly press conference. The Yugoslav Government is encouraged by the arrest of Artukovic, believing it to be a sign that U.S. organs will take steps also in relation to other war criminals from Yugoslavia who are now in the United States, and who include those who continue to cooperate with the anti-Yugoslav terrorist emigration, the spokesman stated.

SUKRIJA CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

LD262309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1959 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium today congratulated Nicolae Ceausescu upon his reelection as general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. He sent best wishes for Ceausescu's good health and great success during his continued discharge of responsible duties for the benefit of the friendly people of Romania. The telegram also expressed satisfaction over the development so far of relations between the LCY and the RCP and between the two neighboring socialist countries, as well as his conviction that they will continue advancing in fields of peace, social progress and socialism, in the interest of the populations of the two countries.

MEDIA CRITICIZED AT SERBIAN LC COMMISSION SESSION

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[R. Kljajic report]

[Excerpts] The Yugoslav media won their sovereign place in events pertaining to intranational relations and nationalism rather painstakingly, at the peak of the counterrevolution in Kosovo. This was said by Branka Otasevic at the session of the Commission for Intranational Relations of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia yesterday, which was devoted to the activity of the public media and the development of equal intranational relations.

Nationalism is becoming our reality and it is not only visible in the sphere of culture, its spread is evident, and it is not just that bureaucrats are inventing it. Its roots are much deeper and most frequently are in the sphere of the economy, Zivorad Djordjevic said.

The same laws that apply to the disunified Yugoslav market have been ruling in the domain of information, Jug Grizelj pointed out. He then especially critically referred to the behavior of some information sources when something is to be kep secret but then all of Yugoslavia knows about it tomorrow. As an example, he mentioned the treatment of a letter by Spanish veterans which was not mentioned in the press, not even by the shortest excerpts, but was then followed by an announcement about a meeting with the Spanish veterans on the occasion of the letter which was not even publicized. What the restriction of some information leads to is that people less and less trust the newspapers.